From Now to January, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 46.

Priends of the Administration Now in Office.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

A Flutter in Army Circles Over the Report of General Sheridan.

Hon. Leverett Salstonstall Appointed Collector of Boston.

Washington, November 11.—Those who have complained that changes have been made in the personnel of the government. slowly than was expected would probably change their opinion if should carefuly examine the ground and realize exactly how many changes have taken place. In the State Department only one of the assistant secretaries, Governor Porter, is a Democrat, but in the consular and diplomatic service nearly every important position is now in Democratic hands. In the Treasury Department the changes have been more marked. The secretary, both assistant secretaries, the chief clerk, appointment clerk, commissioner of internal revenue, all the auditors. treasurer and assistant treasurer, chief of of divisions in the various bureaus are now Democrats, while in the large number of offices throughout the country which come under this department the the War and Navy departments but few these departments are regarded as political, and the work required demands experience. In the Post Office Interior departments, however, from the last administration, Major Lockpartment, being the notable exception. It

nel of the government service conform to the dominant political faith is concerned, has been done during the vacation. All this has not by any means been the work of the President, but the various secretaries have themselves at-tended to the purging of their own depart-ments of the Republicans and substituting Demograts in their places

TO ADJUST THE TARIFF. Expected Make-up of the Committees-Randall's Plans.

WASHINGTON, November 11.-The revenne reformers would be very glad if some Hon. Leverett Saltonstall to the position of collector of the port c. Boston. their views could be made at the In this matter, as in almost every modification in the present schedule will be | Cleveland has kept his own counsel, and made. There are several members of even those immediately about him knew who will be glad to be relieved from pointment was directed to be made. Only service on that committee, because this afternoon Colonel Lamont, when questhey do not think that any tariff reform can | tioned on the subject, was not evidently be affected. Bills will, of course, be brought in and attempts to revise the tariff will be made, but the same broad differences of opinion that last year divided that D. same broad differences of opinion that last year divided the Democratic party will be met with next winter. It would be almost impossible to get a report on any measure of tariff reform Massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the working section of the Massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the working section of the massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the working section of the massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the working section of the massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the working section of the massachusetts Democracy, is a gentleman forward that the massachusetts Democracy is a gentleman forward that the massachusetts and the massachusetts and the massachusetts a

not contest the speakership, and not contest the speakership, and no matter how much the Pennsylvania protectionist may be disliked by the revenue reformers, it is not probable that they would put such a slight upon him as to deprive him of the chairmanship to which he is entitled. It was due to Mr. Randall's opposition, aided by the Republicans, that Mr. Morrison's horizontal scheme last winter was defeated, and the free trade wing of the Democratic party has held Mr. Randall to the full responsibility of their defeat. They have called him a Republican in practice and a Democrat only in name, and it is because of this feeling that there has been so much talk in regard to dividing the duties of the appropriations committee so that the important bills may be distributed to other committee, and thus abridge the power of Mr. Randall. That an attempt will be made to change the rules of the House so as to effect this object there is no doubt. It may succeed to a certain extent. There will be persistent effort made to transfer the naval appropriations bill to the committee on naval affairs, for Secretary Whitney has some very decided clews as to what is needed to build up the American navy, and they do not harmonize with those entertained by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Morrison will probably be again the chairman of the committee of ways and means, but who he will have as associates cannot be predicted. Last year he had Mills of Texas, Hurd of Ohio and Blackburn of Kentucky, who were all free traders; Herbert of Alabama, Jones of Arkansas and Hewitt of New York, who were in favor of compromise measures, but all of whom supported his plan of revision. Blackburn will be transferred to the Senate at the next session, Hewitt was at heart opposed to Morrison's horizontal reduction bull, and some of the others will ask to be transferred to other committees. The speaker will probably find it difficult to make up a ways and means committee which shall be composed of as good material for his purposes as was that of last winter. There i subject of some considerable discussion changes in the present rates are effected.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Much Supprise Because Secretary Endicott Thus For Withholds It.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The fact that the secretary of war has thus far refrained from making public the annual report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan tends to confirm the suspicion in the minds of army officers that General Sheridan takes occasion in his report to comment upon the conflict of authority between the secretary of war and himselt, and to make recommendations which would preventits recurrence. It is also said that General Sheridan handles without gloves the recent order depriving general officers of the service of personal earlier was a practitioner as a practitioner before the Interior Department and particularly the land office. Some time ago Secretary Lamar held that the law prevented persons who had been employed from practising before the deputy in any case that had originated while said employe was in its service, unless said employe had its construction that the present case is brought. It will be taken to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus of Secretary Lamar to compel him to recognize petitioner as a practitioner before the Interior Department and particularly the land office. Some time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secretary Lamar to compel him to recognize petitioner as a practitioner as a practitioner defined particularly the land office. Some time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secretary Lamar to compel time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secretary Lamar held that time ago Secret WASHINGTON, November 11.-The fact general officers of the service of personal Court. general officers of the service of personal aides whom they had selected. The secretary's reason for withholding the report at present is that he may consider it thoroughly and carefully with a view of touching upon some of its contents in his report, which is now in course of preparation. Secretary Endicott has not, however, returned the report to General Sheridan, as has been stated in some dispatches, but on the contrary he had a long and pleasant talk with the heutenant-general of the army on the subject this morning. It is believed that at the proper time the report will be published

just as it was written by General Sheridan originally, and without any alteration. BACKED BY A MAN-OF-WAR.

The Dominican Government to Pay WASHINGTON, November 12.-The cir-Platt, the American architect in San Domingo, on the 28th of June last, are generally known by a number of Domini-can police officers. At the time of the murder Mr. Platt was in his room in the hotel, and the officers claimed that the killing was accidental and occurred while trying to capture another man, a desperate criminal. It is pretty definitely known now that, while he was not shot intentionally, he was killed because he was supposed to be somebody else, and the investigation into his identity was carried on when it was too late to be carried on when it was too late to be of any service to him. The consul at San Domingo, H. C. C. Astwood, who, the consular list shows, was appointed from Illinois in February, 1882, at once took the murder be investigated, and that the widow be indemnified for her loss, as far as money could indemnify one for such a loss. The consul wrote to the State Department what he had done, and requested that his action be approved. Governor Porter, first assistant secretary of state, to whose attention the affair was called, at once approved the action is as Greece and other little mixed in it, as Greece and other little

that he has succeeded in securing a judg-ment of \$33,000 in favor of the widow. This is the first instance in which a redress has been so promply rendered for the loss of life on the island. Report of Superintendent McDonald of

the Money Order Department. Washington, November 12.-Superin-Washington, November 12.—Superintendent McDonald of the money order service has submitted his annual report to the postmaster-general. The 30th of Servia alike disband the troops and resume last June closed the twentieth fiscal year since the money order system was put in operation. There were 7355 money order offices, and for the last fiscal year the number of money orders issued were 7.725.893, amounting to \$117.858.721. The number of postal notes issued were 5.058, 287, amounting to \$9.996.274. The receipts of the money-order system were \$925.125; the expenditures, \$681, 150. The receipts of the postal note business was \$152.018, expenditures \$91.275. The revenue on \$448.921 international money orders amounted to \$104.237. Altogether the net profits from the money order and postal note business, after deductors. last June closed the twentieth fiscal 7,725,893, amounting to \$117,858,721. The number of postal notes issued were 5,058,287, amounting to \$9,996,274. The receipts of the money-order system were \$925,125; the expenditures, \$681,150. The receipts of the postal note business was \$152,018, expenditures \$91,275. The revenue on \$448,921 international money orders amounted to \$104,237. Altogether the net profits from the money order and postal note business, after deducting \$285,389 appropriated by Congress to carry on the business, was \$123,543.

Dr. McDonald's report shows an increase during the past fiscal year of about 31½ per cent. In domestic orders and 11 per cent in the amount of international orders, as compared with the business of the previous fiscal year.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall Succeeds Mr. Worthington-Discontented Democrats. Washington, November 10. - Presi-Congress, but it other prominent appointment that has likely that any serious been made since last March, President ways and means committee little of his determination until the apport on any measure of tariff reform which would command the unanimous support of the Democratic members of the committee, and even if such a bill could be drawn it could hardly pass the House. The Republican minority in Congress will be larger than last year, hence the difficulty of passing a tariff bill will be greater. Even if it should pass the House it would meet defeat in the Senate, for that hody has a Republican majority, and there are not enough New England free trade Republicans to unite effectively with the Western and Southern men who hold that belief.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that Mr. Randall will be made chairman of the committee on appropriations, for he early notified Mr. Carlisle that he would not contest the speakership, and no matter how much the Pennsylvania protectionist may be disliked by the revenue reformers, it is not probable that they would put such, a slight upon him

naval bureau of construction and repair, recommends increased compensation for the chief clerk, and an increase in the compensation and number of draughtsmen in his bureau. The appropriations for the repair of naval sessels at navy yards and at foreign stations have been inadequate, and an increased amount is asked. For completing the four double-turreted into asked so flows: For the Puritan, \$955-1342: Terror, \$627,288: Amphitrite, \$639-342: Terror, \$627,288: Amphitrite, \$639-342:

Against Secretary Lamar

WASHINGTON, November 12.-Mr. Luther of the general land office, today made appli

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1885. EASTERN AFFAIRS

\$33,000 for the Murder of Mr. Platt. Servia's Declaration of War Against Bulgaria.

Disestablishment as a Mistaken Issue in the British Elections.

The Events of the Past Week in Europe Summarized.

War. At last, the conference of the affair was called, at once approved the action of Mr. Astwood, and directed him to powers may become involved and drag in of Servia to declare war grew out of the certainty that Austria was lacking it up. But | in the Austrian empire, and the news of the

enthusiasm by the Hungarian delegates of the Austrian Parliament, whose sympathy for Servia arises from a belief that the course of that kingdom is in opposition to the plans of Russia, which country—to put it mildly—the Hungarians hate.

Frontier skirmishes had taken place be-tween the Servian and Bulgarian troops, and using these as a direct pretext the King of Servia declared war against Bul-garia and announced his intention of lead-ing a force against it, a declaration which was received with immense en-thusiasm in his capital of Belgrade. This action was taken in direct defiance of the

Proceed to Attack Widdin, an important fortress on the Danube, long commands the roads to Bucharest. What mania, has with the present affair no one seems to know, least of all the news gatherers. Roumania is neutral in this contest, and the idea is as intelligible as if, supposing Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut were at war, the latter State should make haste to attack Springfield, because of its strategic value as a point to reach Portland, Me.

Skirmishes have taken place on the from

the Turk takes a hand in the business it is possible events will move with a more lively step. In the meantime King Milan and Prince Alexander have each brandished their more or less trenchant sword blades, indulged in the usual rhodomontade of war proclamations, and are setting about the business of cutting each other's throats in the most neighborly fashion possible.

The sound of war from the far East is but the preparatory mutterings of the storm, out of which Burnah is to become a portion of British India. The amiable gentleman who presides over the destinies of the Burnah and foreigners detained. Steamers which had gone up the Irrawaddy river to take off the foreign population had been stopped, and there is little doubt that the King will be as good as his word or as bad as his word—it is immaterial which. The British t oops have, however, crossed the frontier and occupied Thyetmyo, and it is believed will in three days have reached the Minhia forts, and, it is expected, the only Seriously Contested Action

Seriously Contested Action will take place. After that the march on Mandalay, the capital of Burmah will be only obstructed by a series of small fights which will only have the effect of impeding slightly the rapidity of the British advance. tised law for ten years. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress and continued to be a candidate for Congress and continued to he a candidate, being invariably defeated. In 1876 he was Commissioner of Massachustets at the centennial exhibition. He went to Florida at the request of the State Democratic Committee and reported on the alleged frauds by which the vote of that State was diverted from Tilden to Hayes.

Mr. Saltonstall has been largely interested in agriculture as well as politics. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. He has a married daughter and three sons, one of whom is a Boston lawyer.

COM. WILSON ESTIMATES

His Report of the Bureau of Naval Construction—Immeuse Sums Needed to Repair the Monitors.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The annual report of Commodore Wilson, chief of the naval bureau of construction and repair, recommends increased compensation for the chief clerk, and an increase in the compensation and number of draughtsmen in his bureau. The appropriations for the repair of naval vessels at navy yards and at foreign the follows the mitter is studied and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and protection for all people means a market for all the world, and security and world when the foreign officials at the right and wrong of this invasion, and the right and wrong of the the right and wrong of the the right and wrong of the writers point. The fact is that though the resolution to the right and wrong of the writers point. The fac Considerable discussion has taken place as

Voters to the Party Ranks. Unfortunately for the party Mr. Glad-tone is an honest man. The subject had evidently been discussed in the party councils, and Mr. Chamberlain's ideas were put

three months imprisonment as a "first-class misdemeanant," which means that he merely suffers the loss of his liberty, but else is not treated as an ordinary prisoner. Mrs. Jarrett had six months of the same sort meted out to her. It is rumored that Mr. Stead will start another paper when he gets out, as the organ of the Social Purity League of Great Britain.

Viscount Ranelach, an Irish peer, who was associated with the volunteer movement, died last week, aged 73.

German-Americans have been ordered to leave Prussia, and the question arises, who is going to do anything about it?

Osman Digna has been killed so often in newspaper despatches since the war in the Soudan made him prominent, that it is guite a relief to be informed that his head has been cut off, It is probable that he will die soon if that is true which it very will die soon if that is true which it very and the question arises, who is going to do anything about it?

Serah Althes Hill's Debut as Porting and 4,000,000, but then there could not be a sufficiency if it was not for Chicago. The number of feet looks large, but then there as unficiency if it was not for Chicago. The number of people to eat them."

California's Noted Million
Reverything Left to His Wife—His Son

Gets His Sword and Uniforms.

New York, November 11.—The will of the late General George B. McClellan was filed for probate in the Surgate Court today. It was drawn up on January 18, 1873, and bears no codicils. By it he bequeathes all his estate, both real and personal, after the payment of his just debts, to his wife, Ellen Marcy McClellan, The Themes and Althes Hill's Debut as Porting California's Scounce of the looks large, but then there could not be a sufficiency if it was not for Chicago. The number of feet looks large, but then there as unified to His was not for Chicago.

California's Noted Million
Gets His Sword and Uniforms.

New York, November 11.—The will of the late General George B. McClellan was filed for probate in the Surgate California's probable to the his

close down their works on January 1. close down their works on January 1. This decision has caused consternation here, as it will throw 5000 or 6000 men out of employment in mid-winter and be a serious blow to the city. The mill men have sent their ultimatum to Manager Callahan. Last year the Union Pacific railroad received one-tenth of the gross business from Buite. If the mills should shut down, 75 per cent. of this traffic would be cut off.

GIVEN 24 HOURS TO LEAVE.

before last the Chinese laundrymen and wood cutters at Lorenzo and Boulder Creek, of in this county, were given twenty-four hours' notice to leave, and were today entory to quitting that part of the country. No violence has been used toward them, and they agree to go without further pro-

sperm oil.

Despatches report the arrival at San Fran-

cisco on the 7th, of the bark Northern Light, Captain McDonald, with 375 barrels whale oil and 4500 pounds bone; on the 10th, of the bark Hidalgo, Captain Wil-liams, one whale; Frances Palmer, Captain Brown, four whales.

HORRIBLE INDIAN ATROCITIES. Details of the Late New Mexico Massacre - Bitter Criticism of General Crook.

are indignant at General Crook on account hostile Indians in the Territories, and that the people are secure. Many of them go so far as to say that the general will not be secure if he comes this way before the bitterness aroused by the recent massacre has died out. Information tastes. very scouts that General Crook has his futile campaigns were among the band of red devils who last week murdered J. K. Yeaton and his wife. The family came from Sedalia, Mo. and were much respected. The same band burned John Shey's house during his absence. They wounded Shey's little son, but he crawled to some bushes and escaped.

Mrs. Susanna Prescott, a lady 88 years between Ayer and Groton, and in the limits of the latter town. The body was found lying on the uncarpeted floor of her bedroom, her hair clotted with blood. The bed was also saturated with blood, especially the pillows and upper portion. Investigation of the matter resulted in the arrest of George F. Baker and his wife. Baker has lived as a tenant in the house for two years. For the last twelve months it was asserted he had paid no rent, claiming that Mrs. Prescott was not entitled to receive it. It is now claimed that the old lady lived in dread of her neighbors, and there is a strong chain of circumstantial evidence cially the pillows and upper portion. Investigation of the matter resulted in the arrest of George F. Baker and his wife. Baker has lived as a tenant in the house for two years. For the last twelve months it was asserted he had paid no rent, claiming that Mrs. Prescott was not entitled to receive it. It is now claimed that the old lady lived in dread of her neighbors, and there is a strong chain of circumstantial evidence connecting Baker and his wife with the tragedy. They were brought up before the District Court at Ayer for examination, and held without bail for further inquiry.

a Man and Attempts His Wife's Life. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., November 16.—News was received here yesterday of a murder which was committed Saturday night at the village of Pimento, twelve miles south of here. George F. Harman and his wife lived near Pimento, and with them a young man named Wesley Carpenter, a farm hand. On Thursday last Harman became which was committed Saturday night at the village of Pimento, twelve miles south of here. George F. Harman and his wife speech, in which he tried to dismiss the question as one which would not be an issue in the elections, nor receive attention in the next. Parliament, "more weighty matters" having to come up before the people's reparatives. But the disclaimer was half-hearted, and lacked the force of a denial. The recent canvass which gave the election to the Liberals by anti-upation, has, it is freely admitted. been knocked on the head by this untoward agitation, and the Church of England has gained by it.

Ruiz Zorilla, the Spanish revolutionist, denies that he was the instigator of the recent revolt in Carthegena.

Opposition to the Irish Nationalist programme was developed at Armagh and a candidate put in nomination against the wishes of Mr. Parnell.

The French government will raise more money and prosecute the enterprises in Tonquin to a successful conclusion, if possible.

The trial of Mr. Stead and his assistants came to an end, and he was sentenced to

TO FIND OUT THE REASON.

A Large Cigar Firm in New York Discharges 2000 Men Because the Knights Boycotted Their Goods and Gave No Explanation.

New York, November 14.—Straiton & Storms' cigar factories will close today, there is not some country. It was a suit brought by Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the wife of Sharon, for a divorce and division of the common property. It was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Sharon brought suit in Storms' cigar factories will close today, throwing out 2000 workmen. The firm take this course because there is a boycott on their goods by the Knights of Labor, and they are unable to find out why. They think that 2000 persons will now be interested in solving the riddle. They had trouble with the knights eighteen months ago, but have since made their shops union shops, and they do not understand why the boycott is not removed.

WHALE CATCHERS.

WHALE CATCHERS.

Whose decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Sharon brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to have the plaintiff. Mr. Sharon brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to have the plaintiff court proceedings were enlivened by admissions of perjury on the part of two of the witnesses for the plaintiff, by attempts to shoot lawyers, fainting of persons engaged in giving testimory, accounts of necromantic and voudoo practices, puglistic assaults, and, to crown all, the attempt of the plaintiff to kill one of defendant's attorneys whose volubility irritated her exceedingly, Her pistol was wrenched from her hand and much eleguence saved

maining, every person who entered the urt-room, lawyers, witnesses, reporters d spectators alike, was searched for concaled weapons.

Claims were made in behalf of the plaintiff that she was privately married to the defendant in 1880, under a contract based upon section 75 of the civil code of California, and signed by him; that in November, 1881, the defendant employed personal violence towards the plaintiff because she refused to break up the alleged connection between them, and deserted her in the following November; that the alleged contract was not to be made public for two years unless with defendant's consent; and that ex-Senator Sharon had repeatedly, in writing and other ways, recognized plaintiff as his wife. On the other side the claims were that defendant knew nothing of the alleged existence of a marriage contract until within sixty days from the commencement of the trial; that on the 9th of November, 1881, the defendant gave the plaintiff \$7500, and thereby procured from her release from all claims whatsoever, which alleged release was removed from Sharon's room by the plaintiff; and that the defendant never was married to the plaintiff, reither was he a party to any agreement to marry her.

Senator Sharon himself seldom visited his magnificent country seat at Belmont, and rarely spent more than two or three days out of reach of the stock market and the many schemes which he had always in hand. The room that he occupied while at Belmont was very simply furnished. In fact, one of the striking traits of this millionnaire was the simplicity of his tastes. He liked good food and good wine, but was not a gourmet. His suite of three rooms in the Palace Hotel was handsomely furnished, but there was no attempt at ornate embellishment, and only a few pictures and costly knick-knacks gave token that the occupant was a man of wealth.

SOUVENIRS MISSING. Gold and Silver Presents of McCul-

lough's Not to be Found. PHILADELPHIA, November 13.-It has discovered that the gold and silver souvenirs presented to John McCullough during his career have been lost or stolen. They comprised copper laurel wreath presented

Found With the Body of His Wife. PHILADELPHIA, November 13.- Two years ago William Mensen, superintendent of the North Cedar Hill cemetery, fled with \$2000 of the cemetery funds. A few days ago it was learned that he was in St. Louis. The police of that city were

PORTLAND, Me., November 13.-A few weeks ago a lady moved into a house that had previously been occupied by several families. Soon after, a man called and families. Soon after, a man called and asked if he could be allowed to look over the house and cellar, saying that he left a box there some years ago. He seemed to be a gentleman, and was allowed to look over the house, but did not find his box. Yesterday a box was found in the masonry of the cellar. On opening it, a large amount of counterfeit coin dated 1875 was found.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Ex-Sendants for mining converted the cutting of timber upon the property as sensitive to the cutting of timber upon the meaning of the mining companies out from timber, and will compel thousands to leave the continuity of the continuity

Section Methods in the control of th

denly Becomes Immeasely Rich.

Newbulkyrork, November 11.—Charles
H. Barker of this city has, for the past year, been doing a modest little business as an auctioneer and appraiser, at the corner of High and Winter streets, in addition to repairing chairs and old furniture. Hisambition has been to earn an honest livelihood, but he has found the pickings in his close where as a possing as rich man never occurred to him until Monday of this week. On that day he received a notification from a reputable Boston lawyer to the effect that he had fallen her to an immense fortune in England, and cortain papers were forwarded for his signature. Consulting a lawyer in this city, he was informed that everything seemed all right and the Boston lawyer was instructed to look after his claims.

Mr. Barker was seen by a Glober reported the wind thin, yet he remembered that a few months since there died at London, England, one Mrs. Marty Ann Thurburn, leaving property, it seems, was left to her brother Charles H. Barker was the father of the young man now interested, and was at one time an instructor in modern languages at Harvard College, and died comparatively poor. Six children now survive, two of whom reside in Boston, two in Cambridge, one in Faris, and Charles H. the eldest, about 28 years of the structure of the city of the structure of th

BONES AND SKULLS Discovered by Workmen Who Were

Excavating for a Building. BROOKLYN, November 10 .- While a num-North Eighth street this afternoon to prepare for the foundation of some buildings, one of the laborers drove his pickaxe

of the cellar. On opening it, a large amount of counterfeit coin dated 1875 was found.

4,000,000 Pigs' Feet.

"There are a good many pigs' feet eaten in Boston and vicinity in the course of a year, are there not?" inquired the reporter of a provision dealer.

"Yes, indeed. North and Squires, the guited of the murder of her husband, left for New Orleanstoday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wallace. She said she was glad to get away from Kansas, and back to be read to settle claims at once. Contributions thus far received amount to about toward any of her enemies, and hoped that none of them would have to go through what she had. Mr. Jay, her guardian, opposes the plan of going on the stage, and she was planted by the panies have authorized their agents to settle claims at once. Contributions thus far received amount to about the possesting of the murder of her husband, left for New Orleanstoday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wallace. She said she was glad to get away from Kansas, and back to be the southern home. She bore no ill will will toward any of her enemies, and hoped that no lod stand."

A number of prominent insurance companies have authorized their agents to settle claims at once. Contributions thus far received amount to about the reporter of a provision dealer.

"Yes, indeed. North and Squires, the

The Loss of Property Estimated at About \$2,500.000.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.-Fire broke out in a small repairing shop on the north side of the Strand, near the corner of Sixteenth street, at about 1.45 a. m. There was a fierce wind blowing to the north to fan the flames to fury, and it took only a few min-

none have been accepted, though the offers are sincerely appreciated by the people, who are acquainted with each despatch as it is posted up in the Cotton Exchange.

The best-posted citizens estimate the loss

at fully \$2,000,000, while many who claim to have figured on the matter put the estimate as high as \$2,500,000.

In the burned district there were twenty-one groceries, saloons and small stores consumed. Chief of these were the stores of Cross & Co., grocers; A. Weiner, tinner, and John A. Hammer, lumber merchant. They lost everything, as did the other small stores.

The only public building consumed was the second district school building, a frame structure which was built recently at a cost of \$20,000.

North Eighth street this afternoon to prepare for the foundation of some buildings, one of the laborers drove his pickaxe through a human skuil. A ghastly sight met their eyes on investigation. Crowded together in a space fourteen including the their eyes on investigation. Crowded together in a space fourteen including the property of the content of the parts of human skulls, with all the other parts of human skeletons lying near them, while close beside them was a complete skeleton. Subsequently two other skulls were found. No one can explain the mystery. The lots have never been builting the parts of the land being used as a cemetery. Coroner thesse has been notitied and will investigate the matter.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING TREE.

An Old Man and His son Fatally Injured at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O, November 11.—A singular accident occurred in the southern extremity of the city this morning. George Barker discovered the tracks of a wild animal near his house, and together with his son James, followed the trail to a tree in the woods hearby. It was decided to fell the tree, and axes were brought. After striking a few blows the tree, which proved to be a mere shell, suddenly fell under the parts of the best of the skull beyond the trail to a tree in the woods have been considered to the skull beyond the trail to a tree in the woods the policy of the city of

ing fires are still seen here and there, and the fire department is tearing down the dangerous chimneys and cleaning the streets in the vicinity. Every poor, homeless family has been comfortably, but temporarily, provided for.

Telegrams of sympathy and aid continue to arrive. Governor Ireland sent \$500, the city of Dennison \$250, and the city of Fargo \$50. Other cities are sending private contributions.

After a Long and Honorable Career, the Well-Known Merchant Succumbs to an Attack of Apoplexy.

H. B. CLAFLIN DEAD.

Horace B. Claffin, one of the best-known

MACHINE.

A Chance for Every Home.

To meet the offers of other newspapers THE GLOBE has secured a Sewing Machine that is in all respects the equal of any of the premium machines of its competitors, and

NOTE THESE POINTS:

It is constructed upon the Singer model, and has two drawers, an extension leaf, and a cover for the table; the wood work is black walnut, highly veneered, panelled, polished, and fini hed, and the machine will be ornamental to the sitting-room or parlor. It is light running, noiseless, is on castors, and ments and is as good as other machines that have sold at from \$30 to \$50. It will stitch, hem, tuck, ruffle, cord, bind &c., and includes

Money Saved is Money Earned.

READ OUR OFFER: For Only \$15.00

We deliver one of THE GLOBE Sewing Machines to any part of the United States frees and send THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year free.

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE, . Boston, Mass.

AROUND THE FARM

BUCKWHEAT FOR ENSILAGE. A subscriber in Maine writes as follows me of the farmers here are talking of wilding silos, with the intention of raising ckwheat for ensilage, instead of corn. Will you please tell us the value of green buckwheat for that purpose, as compared with fodder corn? Our land here grows buckwheat readily, with but a small amount of dressing and labor, whilst corn. n this climate, requires a large amount of the amount it does in your vicinity. If green buckwheat will make good ensilage it would open a large field for improvement

substances, and then for the purpose of drawing comparisons between the value of the ensilage and the same material when cured by ordinary methods. By the experiments that have been tried it is found that the ensilage process adds nothing to the feeding value of the materialitself. Neither is there any loss by ordinary curing in the way of evaporation that is not also sustained by the ensilage. But it is claimed for ensitive that is not also sustained by the ensilage. But it is claimed for ensitive that is the same of the matter of selection that will aid one in the matter of selection because the same of the sa lage that it is brought to a condition that is more e.sily digestible, and sustains much less loss in being fed than the same would have never used them, and so cannot name Ensilage material has been confined as a good one.

chiefly to corn, clover, the grasses, and per-haps sorghum to some extent, but if green buckwheat has been used for such purpose little or no mention has been made of it, or at least any such fact has escaped our no tice. There is no question that any crop, used at all as a forage crop, can be employed for ensilage purposes, and yet the change wrought in the chemical action that the mass undergoes might renler some substances of less value than others. But this is a matter that as yet can be determined only by actual experiment. Taking a common-sense view of the matter, the only comparison that can at present be made must be upon the basis of feeding values of the substances in their green state. The feeding value of vegetable substances depends upon three distinct classes of chemical compounds known as protein, fat and carbo-hydrates. These differ somewhat according to the more or less mature seam e at the New Jersev Experimenta Station upon several samples of green corn we obtain the following average: Crude | Crude | Ash. | Protein. | Carbo-Fat. | Fibre. | Ash. | Protein. | hydrates.

.37 | 4.62 | 1.69 | 1.98 | 11.29 By way of comparison, we give the same for corn ensilage, as follows:

Crude | Crude | Ash. | Protein. | Carbo-fat. | Fibre. | Ash. | Protein. | hydrates. .37 | 5.21 | 1.27 | 1.77 | 8.20 By this it will be seen that there is but little change in the feeding character of corn fed green or in the ensilage state. The bases in these cases is 100 pounds of material. We assume that our inquirer. when referring to fodder corn, means in the green state, because the analyses of dried fodder would give very different results upon the 100-pound basis. Now, if we give the analyses of green buckwheat in terms similar to those for green fodder corn, our correspondent will be enabled to form an opinion of their relative value as green fodder, remembering that the chemical action in the silo is yet to be determined. Dr. G. C. Caldwell has recently given a

table containing the proportions of animal nutrients in several different kinds of food, among which is green buckwheat, which he gives as follows: Fat, 0.7; protein, 2.3; carbo-hydrates, 6.3. From this it would appear that the buck-

wheat is richer in fat and protein com-pounds, but a little poorer in carbo-hydrates. for which reason it might be looked upon with favor as an ensilage fodder. And if its use should verify the results of analyses, and if, as stated by our correspondent, it can be grown so easily and with so little expenditure of fertilizing material, it is worthy of being considered and experimented upon by the farmers of Maine.

other season, we hope the result will be duly communicated to The Globe.

ant material to handle, and giving no oppor-tunity for the frequent inspection of the

The use of ensilage for feeding purposes in this country is of comparatively recent introduction, and for that reason the experiments in its use have been confined to roduction, and for that reason the experi-nts in its use have been confined to few which is elaborate and complicated in its

by the farmers of Maine.

It must be remembered that in making up a true statement of the value of any kind of feeding stuff in comparison with other kinds, the cost has to be taken into consideration, and in this the production of the crops becomes an important factor in striking the balance between buckwheat and corn. Even if only the same amount in feeding values of buckwheat could be grown from an acre of buckwheat that is grown from an acre of corn, and it costs three or four times as much to grow the corn both in labor and fertilizing material as the buckwheat, then it is clear that the balance is decidedly in favor of the buckwheat constructed and acrease decidedly in favor of the buckwheat. But as there are few, if any, recorded experiments regarding buckwheat ensilage, we should recommend commencing upon a small scale, and thus proving by an actual test the advisability of entering more largely into the enterprise. If the Maine farmers should try buckwheat another season, we hope the result will be duly communicated to The Globe.

being removed from the hives. without freezing, when the thermometer showed ant material to handle, and giving no opportunity for the frequent inspection of the eggs, therefore attempts have been made to revive some of the ancient processes with such modifications as the use of steam and electricity seemed to admit of, by making the machine, so far as the regulation of equable heat is concerned, as nearly automatic as possible. But such machines must of necessity be expensive, and from their extreme delicacy of construction are very liable to get out of order in the hands of careless and inexperienced individuals, who have little or no mechanical skill.

The claims of inventors and manufacturers must be taken with a large degree of allowance. It must be remembered, in the first place, that, although asclaimed, the artificial mother does not drag the chicks through the dew, nor trample them to death, nor cover with vermin, which is some conditions as the use of steam and electricity seemed to admit of, by making the machine, so far as the regulation of equable heat is concerned, as nearly automatic as possible. But such machines must of necessity be expensive, and from their extreme delicacy of construction are very liable to get out of order in the hands of careless and inexperienced individuals, who have little or no mechanical skill.

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whether, have in the entire would disk inthe control of the cont The state of the s

in a quandary with his apples, asked for information about burying as potatoes are buried. Mr. G. E. Harris responded: "Apples may be buried with even more safety than potatoes, and they will keep in pits as well as in the best cellar. I have buried apples in late autumn and taken them out in winter and spring. The way to protect them is to cover with buckwheat chaff, if it can be had; if not, straw will do; then a coating of earth sufficient to exclude frost, not as much as is used in covering potatoes. I would cover lightly at first and add to the thickness later.

President McCann—The idea of burying apples had not occurred to me until lately.

cother season, we hope the result will be duly communicated to Thir GLOBE.

W. H. V.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

A correspondent puts the following questions:

"Have incubators been proven a success? and, if so, will you kindly give the name and price of a good one?"

Artificial incubation is not a new principle. Artificial incubation is not a new principle. Atthough its adoption in this country is good one?"

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Artificial incubation is not a new principle. Atthough its adoption in this country is good one?"

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Artificial incubation is not a new principle. Atthough its adoption in this country is good one?"

Artificial incubation is not a new principle. Atthough its adoption in this country is good one?"

Artificial incubation and the opportunity of observing how turties and alligators good one?"

Artificial incubation will be possible to good of facts upon this point. Dama very carefully estimated that the inhabitants of ropeal countries, who had the opportunity of observing how turties and alligators good of the good of

G. W. Hoffman—There can be no doubt that apples in pits will save as well as by any other method. The air is excluded, so is hight, and the fruit is left to the slow process of rinening under conditions very favorable to its preservation. I am putting up now apples wrapped singly in paper. The varieties are Swaar, Greening and Spitzenberg. When the apples are nicely wrapped they will be put in barrels and headed tight, precisely as apples are shipped, the fruit packed by pressure. I have kept Spitzenbergs in good condition until June, and Newton Pippins to August, when Primates were ripe. I remember one season when I took a Newton Pippin, entirely sound and plump, to the orchard to eat under a Primate tree, when its apples were well ripened.

R. J. Stage—I think there is no better way to keep potatoes and some other garden products then in the ground. I had last vin-

R. J. Stage—I think there is no better way to keep potatoes and some other garden products than in the ground. I had last vinter barrels set in the earth, the heads taken out, and cabbage, apples and beets filled in. The barrels were set even with the surface, and were opened several times in the winter to take out contents, but nothing was irozen. There was no covaring of earth.

dirt, strring well with the shovel. About I to busheds of this mixture is to be spread around each tree to bushed the stream of the stream of

where the process of the packed away in earth or freeze, and only the packed and alizes of stumps vary so much in difference and process where they will not freeze and many calone, will be set in this particular case, but the kinds freeze and many calone, will be set in the packet and the packet of ground and the packet of the packet of

HER BABE GONE.

which wheat has been sown for forty-two cars successively without any manure whatever, is 14% bushels per acre; the wareage of the plots receiving chemical the average of the plots receiving chemical that the produce of the dung exceeds that its only under special circumstances that it is only under special circumstances that this form of the average of the plots receiving chemical that the produce of the dung exceeds that of the artificial mannres.

To make five gallons of brillant stucco whitewash for buildings, inside and out, take six quarts of clean lumps of well-burnt stone lime; slack with hot water in a covered tub to keep in the steam. It should then be passed through a fine sieve to obtain the flower of lime; add one-fourth of a pound of glue, dissolved in hot water. This may be applied cold on inside work. It should be part on with a common painter's brush, a second coat being applied after the first is well dried. The east end of the warm. A whitewash thus made is said to retain its brilliancy many years. It should be put on with a common painter's brush, a second coat being applied after the first is well dried. The east end of the month, especially if it be birch wood; this is better if out in August, but is very good tut in November is much better, of or either timber or firewood, than if not out sider in the season, therefore the farmen in should try to cut enough for his firewood, if nothing more, before the end of the month, especially if it be birch wood; this is better if out in August, but is very good with the search and becember, 1870, September, 1862, Appl. and December; 1870, September, 1873, but not a can be applied cold on the work in the carry autumn and that cut the last part of with the carry autumn and that cut the last part of with the carry autumn and that cut the last part of with the carry autumn and that cut the last part of with the carry autumn and that cut in the season, therefore the farme the carry autumn and that cut in the season, therefore the farme the carry autumn a

used to be a very scarce number and worth \$1 apiece, but they are not worth so much now.

"It's amusing to see the large number of new collectors that come in here after those rare numbers. expecting to get them for five, ten or fifteen cents. They soon learn the truth, though, when they find any of the scarce ones they are after. I can tell you a holby is an expensive luxury, and magazine collecting is no exception. Why, if any man who undertakes to make a complete set of Harper's magazine will keep a faithful record of all expenses incurred in the hunt he will find that each month's number will average pretty nearly \$1.50.

"A short time ago I had an order for one copy of December, 1879. That order was on my books for nearly a month, but I could not fill it. In the meantime I had several calls for the same number, but could not supply a copy. One day in a surrounding town I went by a second-hand book store. I needn't tell you that almost instinctively I was drawn in to talk books. Well, in there I found five copies of the month I was so anxious to get. How much do you ask for Harper's?' I asked. Five cents each; six for a quarter,' was the answer. I picked out another scarce number, took the six and walked away. I bet that fellow would have been mad if he knew that I sold the whole five of Decemer, '79, for a dollar cach.'

"What do people want complete sets for?"

"What do they want lots of things for?"

The briefest answer I can make to your question, and perhaps the truest one would be, 'They're cranks.'"

Middlesex County's Largest Pig. Ashland, November 10.-D. A. Handy, warden of Holliston town farm, has a pig of

the Ohio improved Chester white breed, which takes the prize. Jumbo is his name, and he is of pedigree stock. He exceeds which takes the prize. Jumbo is his name, and he is of pedigree stock. He exceeds his father and mother in size, both of which Mr. Handy purchased in Cleveland, O., two years ago. Jumbo is fifteen months old, and measures from end of nose to root of tail 7 feet 5 inches; in width, 2 feet 1 inch; and in girth, 7 feet 1 inch. This pig is said to be the largest in Middlesex county.

Mr. Handy purchased in Cleveland, O., two years ago. Jumbo is fifteen months old, and measures from end of nose to root of tail 7 feet 5 inches; in width, 2 feet 1 inch; and in girth, 7 feet 1 inch. This pig is said to be the largest in Middlesex county.

The Hog Cholera Spreading.

EASTON, Penn., November 10.—The hog disease which carried off hundreds of fine hogs in several towns in the Lehigh valley last fall is now claiming more in the same places. It was first heard of this year at East Mauch Chunk. The disease appeared at Slatington, and is now spreading in Allentown, Bethlehem, Catasaqua and South Easton. It seems to confine itself to towns. An Eastonian who has given the disease a study attributes if to corn brought have last fall is now claiming more in the same places. It was first heard of this year at East Manch Chunk. The disease appeared at Slatington, and is now spreading in Allentown. Bethlehem, Catasaqua and South Easton. It seems to confine itself to towns. An Eastonian who has given the disease a study attributes it to corn brought here from the West, most of which is of this year's growth.

3.00 3.21

Watchman. 3.00 1.25

No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yeary subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

We cannot send more than one magazine to an address. Orders covering more than one magazine to one address will be returned.

Always state with what issue you wish your subscription to begin.

Largest Steer and Smallest Cow.

CHICAGO, November 10. — The eighth publications. Address opened this morning. The formal opening of the show took place this evening. Mayor

Harrison welcomed the exhibitors, and Governor Oglesby spoke in behalf of the State. In the line of curiosities the largest steer and the smallest cow in the world are given private apartments. The steer weighs 4250 pounds, and is eighteen feet in length from tip to tip. The cow came from Scotland. She is only thirty-four inches high and weighs 345 pounds. She walks easily under the body of the steer. She gives three gallons of mik daily. The show will close on Saturday evening.

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North Amer	ican Review	. 5.

3.30 2.20 3.60 4.60

3.00 N. Y. Fashion Bazar..... N. Y. Sportsman.
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Puck (the best comic weekly).....

annual American fat stock and dairy show THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

PERSECUTED HERETICS.

Tale of the Great Spanish Inquisition.

Love Its Primal Cause and Fear the Reason of Its Continuance.

Rabbi Smindler Explains the Hiswry of that Awful Period.

"The Spanish Inquisition," was the story of history told by Rabbi Schindler in his sixth lecture in his course apon "Messianic Expectations," told at the Temple Adath Israel last evening. As was predicted when this course was opened, the statements, ideas and revelations—as they may be considered—of Rabbi Schindler are attracting widespread attention and every lecture is read or heard with more interest and pleasure that greeted its predecessor. The Jewish preacher said:

After the defeat of Bar Kochba, Israel, as I explained in my last lecture, censed to be a nation and changed into a religious sect. With this change Messianic expectations lost their originally political character and assumed a theoretical form. Had it not been for the young Christian church, all Messianic expectations would in all probability have died out then. The more, however, the church insisted upon the dogma that in Jesus the Messiah had appeared, the more it busied itself in digging out passages of the prophets which were to prove it, the more it interpreted and interpolated the Scripture to suit its purpose—the more our ancestors emphasized the theory, that a Messiah was to come. Neither must we forget that the early church was actually expecting for almost 300 years the return of their Messiah, and that thus in a natural way a similar notion was strengthened amongst the Jesus When finally Chr. st did tion and every lecture is read or heard with

The state of the s

have actuated some of the inquisitors, and, in order to be fair, let us say many of them, but it did not actuate all of them.

The second motive was fear. The church, which had built its structure upon imaginary props, became timid when reason began to examine the foundation. So far it had dealt with barbarians, who never reasoned. The Martonise monks had elubbed Greek philosophers to death, but they could not easily kill reason. The spirit of scepticism with which an allwise Creator has endowned man, the most beloved of all his creatures, began to move, and these motions were felt; they shook the foundation of the church. The inquisition all over Christendom and also in Spain was not directed against Jews as such—it was directed against Loristian heretics and against that element, which, formerly Jewish, had turned Christian by compulsion, and had now become the most troublesome and dangerous enemy from within. The church aitempted to stamp out all rationalism. There was to be only one head and one will all over the word, namely that of an infallible pope who could not err, and to whose decree all humanity was to submit without giving it a single thought. But the spectre of Protestantism already haunted the chambers of the Vatican, and the Inquisition was resorted to in self defence.

The Inquisition in Spain had still a third cause. In the beginning of the eighth century the Mahometans had entered Spain from the south and conquered it. The Christians had been driven to the northern part of the pen insula or to France, from where they kept up a constant warfare with the intruders. Though the Mahometans had firmly established themselveson Spanish soil, and had civilized that country to a high degree, their days were numbered. Step by step the warlike Christians gained back the lost ground. One eastle after the other, one city after the other was reconquered. The Jews, who had been toler.

stormed on the 6th of June in the same year. Almost 30,000 Jews were killed and their property sacked. Three thousand families out of 7000 saved their lives by submitting to baptism. The example of Seville infected all Spain: riots occurred in every city, all with the same result. A lart of the Jews were slaughtered, a few, after having escaped with their bare lives, eked out a miserable sustenance in obscure villages, the larger part turned Christians. Who could blame them if under such conditions they succumbed to the pressure of temptation? All that was required of them was to suffer the rite of baptism, refrain from Jewish ceremonies and customs, and adopt those of the church in their place. The Moors, who were not so scrupulous in regard to apostacy, gave an inviting example, and before long all Spain was full of Jewish and Moorish converts. A few more years, and these converts had gained backly their intelligence, industry, temperance and enterprise what the mob had taken away from them.

They Soon Formed the Aristocracy, filled the highest offices in State and church: in a word, they soon became the rulers of

It may be easy to accustom oneself to

the thoughtless performance of some meaningress ceremony, but it gs not as easy for both one accustomed to reason to submit conscientiously to acreed inferior to his former. In the doct inferior to his former, and the constitution of the constitu ingless ceremony, but it is not as easy for one accustomed to reason to submit con-

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

McCullough and Forrest On and Off the Stage.

Theatrical Reminiscences of Twenty-five or More Years Ago.

Tom Ochiltree's Contribution to American History.

NEW YORK, November 13.-In the latter part of the week I went over to John McCullough's funeral at Philadelphia. It is hard to tell of what he died. Doctor Pallen, a prominent surgeon here who knew him many years, told me during the week

many prox, heaven thind wine the match that the proximation of the pro

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

as many friends as the produgal son. Wherever he went the errant, the astray, the aspring, came to him for help. Ralston of California, who Set John McCullough Up in a Theatre, involved, he called on McCullough for ininvolved, he called on McCullough for indersements and help, and at Ralston's untimely death McCullough found himself much worse off than nothing, with obligations he was too diligent and proud not to recognize, and he, in a manly, thorough way, continued to meet them, until at last he was relieved of some portion of them. Even then, it seems that he left about \$840,000.

Even then, it seems that he left about \$40,000. Success on the stage is the highest kind of success in its immediate financial rewards, but it involves a kind of condescension that it takes all individual philosophy to stand and still enjoy life. The actor of actress conciliates the critic. McCullough probably paid many a dollar away for favorto stand and still enjoy life. The actor or actress conciliates the critic. McCullough probably paid many adolfar away for lavorable notice. The fact remained, however, that he could draw money in the theatre. He had a rather good mind, and I was surprised in later years to hear him talk and criticise matters of the world and dramatic compositions. The want of early education operated much against him, and yet few men who began in his way could be as manfuly at home in excellent society. His riches lay in a kindly and philosophical temperament; he did not demand abstract virtue in any person. He took life as he saw it, and elid the best he could. Therefore he will retain a certain prominence on the American stage on the mere score of his wholesome nature. He seldom quarrelled with anybody, and if he did was always ready to settle it at his own expense. He told me concerning another prominent star in this country that this man was at his theatre for some time playing the leading parts, and occasionally when McCullough played and got huge applianse from the local audience the other man

appeared for some time to have enriched him, but ultimately, when Ralston became Stylish Outer Garments for Little Girls.

> Crocheted Squares for Doylies-Knitted Slippers in Honeycomb S. itch.

Notes and Queries of Our Correspondents Answered.

Second round—2 double crochets into each stitch of last round.

Third round—*1 double crochet into a stitch, 1 double crochet into next stitch, 3 chains, work back 1 double into the previous double, 8 trebles under the 3 chain. *repeat from * to * 7 times more, draw through the first double crochet with 1 single, turn the work.

Fourth round—One double crochet into the back horizontal loop of each stitch, except the one exactly behind the leaf of trebles, in this work three doubles; each aiternate round is worked in this way to form the reb, and to increase the number of stitches between each strip of leaves.

Fifth round—Turn the work to the right side, work one double crochet into a stitch, * one double through the top of leaf of previous row, and through the pext double together, one double into next stitch, 3 chain, work back one double into third double, one-half treble, trebles, one-half treble, one-half treble under the chain, one double into each of next two stitches, * repeat from * to *all round, join to top of irst double.

These last two rounds are repeated alter.









Girls from 3 to 10 years of age might wear the next coat, which was of dark brown broadcloth. The upper part was quite plain and the skirt box-plaited, a sash of braid concealing the seam. There was a coachman's cape, quite deep, which fitted very smoothly over the shoulders; collar and cuffs were of handsome beaver fur, and the buttons were large and of horn.



A coat of heavy brown boucle goods was for a child from 4 to 10 years of age. The waist was perfectly plain, and the skirt boxpiaited with a dark brown plush belt lined with crimson silk; plush also y med

the cuffs, collar and band on the monk's nood, all being lined with crimson ottoman silk in heavy rep. The buttons were exquisite, being limitations of Roman coins in bronze, and the clasp on the belt was formed of a cluster of three of the coins. CONDUCTED BY LADY VERA.

[Most cordial thanks are due Messrs Chan-

This square is suitable for doylies or tidies. The squares may be alternated

Commence in the centre with 4 chain,

First round-8 double crochets under the

Second round-2 double crochets into

with painted pieces of satin for a tidy.

This department is open to all. Write on one side of the paper only. All puzzles must be accompanied by answers. Always enclose stamp for any replies. Members of the Pastime Association are invited to use this column. Address all matters pertaining to this department to L. H. Patterson, Danvers, Mass.

NEW INSTALMENTS-No. 7.

No. 63-Word Square. 1. A Hebrew measure; 2. To assail; 3. A raught; 4. A friend.
Palermo, Me. Chips.

No. 64-Charade

(To Lady Vera.) By night so dark
The totals spark
We very often see;
'Tis hard to catch
This living match
As you will all agree.

They 'ast around Without a sound, Until the dawn of light, And then their prime Is for a time Extinguished for a time. Taunton, Mass. Cohannet.

No. 65-Numerical. My 3, 15, 7, is a quadruped; peat from "to "all round, join to top of first double.

These last two rounds are repeated alternately until you have six leaves in each row, then work four plain rounds, still turning the work, and making the increase at the corners in each alternate round, and catching the first leaf down in the second of the four rounds. This completes the octagon part of square. Fasten neatly at back of work.

Not to make the octagon into a square My 7, 1, 5, 8, 3, is a garment; My 7, 1, 5, 8, 3, is a garment; My 2, 10, 11, is a fruit; My 6, 12, 14, is wickedness; I am composed of 16 letters, Northwood, N. H.

No. 66-Anagrams. Cannot-Pile-tous.

Now to make the octagon into a square add the following rows: No. 67-Alternate Puzzle. 1. The church in Scotland; 2. In like manner; 3. Armor; 4. Otherwise; 5. A geographical name; 6. An arched roof; 7. A game; 8. To transmit; 9. A metal; 10. Unclosed; 11. To hound; 12. Either of two. Danvers, Mass.

My prefixes and annexes of four letters, alternately arranged, give the name of a changing toy.

No. 68-Transposition. (To Kismet.)
The scholars he must study hard
To fame and honors gain.
And if his way would not retard
From fooling must abstain.
The whole is what the boys all hate,
As I know very well.
And every schoolboy in the State
THAT CRIME I think will tell.
Taunton, Mass.
COHANNET. (To Kismet.)

No. 69 Charade. 1. Is a body of water; 2. Is a liquor; my shole is pleasant to the smeil. Chatham, Mass. Di A. Mond. No. 76-Puzzle-An Acrostic.

2 2 2 4 plus B C I R R V V V Me. Graniteville, Me. THINKER. ANSWERS TO NO. 4.

31-Shakespeare-Bard of Avon. 32-Fowl-owl. 33-Mousetrap. -Fowl-owl. -Mousetrap. -Never live beyond your means. -Gordon. -Erie, Rude, Idol, Eels. 37-Gladstone. 38-Boston Weekly Globe. 39-The Great Rebellion.

PRIZE WINNERS. Correct list, none.
Best incorrect list, Leclair, Potomac, Va.;
next best, Kismet, Lynn, Mass.; first answer to No. 31, Hurman, Bar Harbor; first
answer to No. 36, Guess, Orland, Me.; first
answer to No. 37, R. E. P., Northwood, N.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

WORD HUNT.

GOSSIP.

THE WHIST TABLE.

A. Y.
SA S5
SK S9
SQ S10
SS D3
HA H3
D4 D6
HQ D8
C2 D9
C5 D10
C6 C3
CQ C7
CA CKn
C8
(Cards in black ty)

In Problem No. 23, A Leads the Last

82 84 87 C4 H7 D K D D K

(Cards in black type take tricks.)

yarn, one of dark, one of light. Use two No. | Ma

The standing is as follows, only the following have gained, the others being the same as week before last: 1—Miss E. G. Leary, Potomac, Va., 20: 2—Guess, Orland, Me., 10: 3—Ralph E. Perry, Northwood, N. H., 11: 4—C. M. Rowell, Newton, N.H., 14: 6—Tel E. Scope, Danvers, Mass., 19: 7—Mariam Markland, East Conway, N. H., 27: 8—Minnie E. O'Connell, Malden, Mass., 5. We predicted that Miss Murkland would gain, as will be shown from the above. Leclair is No. 2, while Maud Lynn is No. 3, instead of No. 1, as last week. We shall take in consideration writing hereafter in awarding points.

these three plain rows crochet two rows of shells as before, then three plain rows and two more rows of shells; again crochet one row of chain stitches and one plain row of single crochet all round the hood, which finishes it to the lace and gives it shape; crochet any pretty edge all round hood.

Fancy Crochet Stitch.

This is suitable for hoods, afghans, etc.

Make a chain length required. Mark on chain as follows:

Draw up a loop through a stitch, chain 4, work up a loop through the next stitch, then through all the loops on the hook together, repeat from *to *to end of row.

Second and following rows, *which are always commenced on right-hand side to keep the pattern on right side, draw up a loop through each of the first three stitches and one through the top of next scallop, draw through all the loops on the hook together*, repeat from *to *to end of row.

Era M. Niles.

Women's E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on the coterior of the E. and I. Union opened the coterior of the

The Coterie of the E. and I. Union opened their parlors to a distinguished audience on

Tuesday, November 10, when they listened to the paper entitled: "Das E vig Weibliche" (Eternal Womanhood), read by Mrs. Edna D. Cheney for the first tame since its presentation before the Concord School of Philosophy this summer.

This auspicious opening is, we are told, but a harbinger of good things in store for the members of this rapidly growing organization.

The Tuesday lectures upon Shakespeare, given by the revered Theodore D. Weld, are worthy of the careful attention of students of that poet and full of peculiar fascination for those who only linger at such feasts to sip the honey.

One of Mark's Advertising Schemes. (Buffalo Express.)
Small boy in public library—"Have you
The Life of Jesse James'?"
Negative.
"Well, is 'Tom Sawyer' in?"

Negative. "Is 'Huckleberry Finn' in?" Another negative.
Small boy, with an air of heroic sacrifice—
"Well, then, you may give me 'Gibbon's
History of Rome.'" STUMBLING-BLOCKS.

CHARLES F. BARKER....

Boston, November 17, 1885.

All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CHECKERS

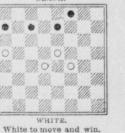
Chess and Checker Players' Headquar ters, 15 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Now Ready,

Now Ready,

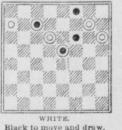
"Barker's American Checker-Player." comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1 (in bills, silver, currency or American postage-stamps), post-paid, All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Any person sending three orders will receive one "American Checker-Player" free.

Position No. 1219. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.



Position No. 1220.

By J. H. Harrison, Somerville, Mass BLACK.



To Checker Players.

We desire the names of all checker players who are not GLOBE subscribers, and would respectfully ask readers of this department to send as many of such names as they can. Address Charles F. Barker, & Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Game No. 2046-"10.. 14 Bristol." By Theodore W. Kimley, Greenford, O.

Notes by Mr. Kimley. A-In the New England Checker Player Bristol' 10.14 line variation, No. 68, Mr. M. H. C. Wardell at this point moved 31..26, permitting black to win.

(var. 1.)
31..26 22..17 11.. 7 2.. 7 13.. 9
1..10 11..15B 14..18 14..18 29..25
26..19 20..16C 22..15 7..11 9..6
9..14 24..28 10..19 18..22 12..16
25..22 16..11 7.. 2 11..15 18..15
4.. 8 15..24 6.. 9 22..25 16..20
30..26 26..22 17..13 15..18 6.. 2
8..11 2.. 6 9..14 25..29 19..23
B. wins.

2. 6 25. 22 23. 26 19. 15 26. 22 30. 25 17. 26 22. 18 31. 26 14. 10 13. 17 31. 22 26. 31 15. 8 W. wins.

B-In Globe game, No. 1062, "Bristol," Mr. A. J. Heffner at this point moved 24..28, permitting white to draw. C-32..28, 15..18, B. wins.

Game No. 2047-"7.. I I Will o' the Wisp." We give the following game and variation analysis of the 7..11 move, by Messrs. W. Leggett of London and Willie Gardner of Leeds. Eng., as a sample of the play in that neat little work.

| 11..15 | 24..15 | 13..17 | 23..18 | 11..16 | 23..19 | 5..9 | 22..13 | 2..6 | 19..15 | 9.13 | 29..25 | 19..24 | 31..26 | 16..19 | 22..18 | 12..16 | 28..19 | 3..7 | 32..27 | 45..22 | 26..22 | 8..12 | 18..14A | 12..16 | 25..18 | 16..19 | 15..8 | 1..5 | 15..11 | 7..11* | 21..17 | 6..29 | 13...9 | 5...9 | 19..15-1 | 9..14 | 27..23 | 6..13 | Drawn. 10..19 | 17..10 | 4..11 | 26..22 | *Hitherto there has been no published play on this move.

Mariam Murkland's list of answers were ingeniously arranged. We should like to publish them in full, but space forbids.

Be sure and send your right name when sending cons. Will France, Guess and Samantha take the hint?

We want all to send their photos for publication in our Christmas issue. The originals will be returned if desired, if not ye scribe will keep um.

If nominations were in order, we might mention the name of Minnie E. O'Connell of Malden for recording secretary. Who will second the nomination?

Don't let the plan of the New England League go out of your mind. Let us know if you will join.

THE WHIST TABLE.

*ffitherto there has been no published play on this more.

(Var. 1.)

30.25 17.13 23.16 31..24 16.11 33..7 11.16 8.11 14.17 31.27 27.23 32.27 15..8 24.20 20.16 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16.20 4.11 21.25 27.23 18.17 16

Played between Messrs. G. Jewitt of Hull and J. McCallen of Cowpen Lane. Jewitt's

Solution of Position No. 1217.

Solution of Position No. 1218.

won 15, lost 1, and drew 2.

We were surprised when we received the "articles of agreement," signed by Mr. Heffner, for an unrestricted match, when he made two propositions for restricted matches, both of which we accepted, and now, without any word of warning or intimation and explanation, he forwarded articles as above described, through Mr. Dunlap of The Turf, for us to sign, which we did, and they are now in the hands of Mr. Dunian, stakeholder.

C. M. R., Newton, N. H.; R. E. P., Northwood Narrows, N. H.; Leclair, John Fleming, Readington, N. J.; Tel E. Scope, Thinker, Green's Landung, Me.; Minnie E. O'Connell, Malden, Mass.; Marian, Murkland, France, Di A. Mond.

4. 8 15.24 6. 9 22.25 16.20 30.26 26.22 17.13 15.18 6. 2 19.23 B. wins. (Var. 2.)

Lists recently received from Frank Rose-field, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. M. Palmer, South Bridgeton, Me.; E. H. Myriok, Spencer, Mass.; Bina Faux, Brimfield, Ind.; Laura C. Lemon, Cobb, Wis.; Irvin H. Hall, Belfast, Me. Total received, 52.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. 21..17 29..25 22..18 18..15 4..8 8..12 16..19 19..23 17..14 25..22 20..16 14..10 1.. 5 12..16 11..20 6.. 9

By J. H. Harrison, Somerville, Mass. 7. 2 10.15 7.14 2. 9 14.18 18.25 1.19 29.25 25.22 26.31 19.23 11. 7 14. 9 9.14 18.23 28.26 4.11 13. 6 22.26 B. wins.

Checker News.

Checker News.

Arrangements have at last been perfected for the match between Messrs. H. Z. Wright of this city and John Dempster of New York, and play will commence at Springfield, Mass.. on Monday, November 16. For the past two months Mr. Wright has been in constant practice with Mr. C. F. Barker, and his Boston friends are confident that he will make a good showing at Springfield.

Mr. Wright has contested six matches for money, and lost only one.

Mr. Wright has contested six matches for money, and lost only one.

The match will consist of thirty games for a stake of \$100, the winner to have all the door money after expenses are paid.

The Boston expert is in excellent form, and will endeavor to score another victory for the "Hub."

Mr. William F. Larkin of Haverhill, Mass., the champion of Essex county, was in this city on business last week and passed a very enjoyable time at the checker head-quarters.

a very enjoyable time at the checker head-quarters.

GLASGOW CENTRAL CLUB TOURNEY.—
Owing to the large number of entries—upwards of eighty—already received for this tournament, the managing committee have thought it advisable to advance the date for commencing play. It has therefore been decided that play will begin on the evening of Monday, November 23, instead of the 30th, as originally announced. Entries will be received up till the 16th, and a list of the competitors, as handicapped, will be bosted in the club-room on Thursday, November 19. Next week we shall publish the rules and regulations of the tourney.

THE CHAMPION IN YORKSHIRE.—At Heckmondwike, out of a total of 97 games, Mr. Wyllie won 77, lost none, and drew 20. At Halifax, where he is still playing, out of 18 games contested on Monday, the champion won 15, lost 1, and drew 2.

We were surprised when we received the "stricked of excession" "signed by Mr. Heff.

"Say, look a-here," said a gentleman, fishing two or three pin-feathers out of his coffee, "what the deuce are these things

doing here?"

"Nothin' 'tall, boss; jes' floatin' aroun'
'tending to their own business."

"But I don't want feathers in my coffee,
you impudent fellows."

"Well, I nebber seed sich 'ticular people.
Ef we gives you all riley coffee you kicks
at dat, an' ef we puts eggs in ter settle it
you kicks at dat. Dar hain't pleasin' ye,
nohow."

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
Traveller to waiter—"Is this my room?"

two beds; what's the other one for?" "De nex man, sah."

right of being exclusive here."
"So you can, sah; so you can."
"How am I going to manage that?"
"Dan speak ter bim."

"Yes, sah."
"There are two beds in it. I don't want "What man? I thought I paid for the

Very Particular People.

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THE WORLD

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J. T. TROWBRIDGE. SARAH ORNE JEWETT BRANDER MATTHEWS ELIZABETH STEWART PHELPS, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, FRANK R. SPOCKTON. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT OCTAVE THANET, H. C. BUNNER. SIDNEY LUSKA. THOMAS A JANVIER. MRS. BURTON HARRISON. E. P. ROE. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD J. ESTEN COOKE. EDWARD EVERETT HALF. W. H. BISHOP. A. A. HAYES. F. C. BAYLOR, MAURICE THOMSON. H. H. BOYESEN. THOMAS W. KNOX PHILLIP BOURKE MARSTON, DR. W. A. HAMMOND. And Many Others.

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In every Town in the United States, to whom Sample Copies and a Poster will be Sent Free, and a Generous Cash Commis- already

Boston Meekly Globe. TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1885.

THE GLOBE ALMOST FREE. On page two will be found a list of

THE WEEKLY GLOBE. The magazines are clubbed at their wholesale, all the customary profit at retail being given to subscribers. Reckoning most any one of some cases only 10 cents.

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friends have given us. If you are not a subscriber, and receive a copy of this Latin Union, it is the greatest absurdity in absorb yet more of the ancient Hellenic issue, please remember that it is sent as a free sample copy for your examination. It is hoped that you will be so pleased with it that you will subscribe. If you do not subscribe you will not receive another copy.

SEND NAMES OF NEIGHBORS.

Will every one who reads this notice kindly send names of all who, on receiving a sample copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, will probably subscribe. We wish to secure as many names as possible.

RELIEF FOR GALVESTON.

THE GLOBE telegraphed the Mayor of Galveston on Friday night, as soon as the news of the calamity in that city came over the wires, inquiring what the people of Boston could do for his people. Mayor FULTON replies that assistance for the poor people left homeless by the fire will be gratefully accepted. This makes an appeal to Boston's humanity, which we are ire will not be made in vain. THE GLOBE ook it upon itself to inquire, in the name of the people of this city, what was needed Galveston. Now it appeals to all its readers to lend a helping hand and a helping dollar, too. THE GLOBE will acknowledge and forward any contributions, large or small, that may be sent to it for the relief of Galveston.

THE ADVANTAGES OF IT.

The Democratic party of Massachusetts vantages from the installation of Collector SALTONSTALL.

He will not be a Republican collector. That is so much clear gain. He will not give his subordinate officers

eave of absence for two months at a time o crowded houses in far-distant States. 10 per cent, of his year's salary to BLAINE's that point leaves us far behind.

or Logan's or Sherman's campaign fund, and passing the hat around among his subordinates to swell the collection. He will not, three years hence, be spend-

or in running a rabid Republican news- | blessing for the negro. paper, reading the proofs of its editorials, Democratic candidates, or running around mass of the negroes have no desire and alism went to its last resting place. with ELKINS. JONES & Co., trying to raise make no attempt to mingle with the white the wind for the g. o. p.

President on all public occasions with dig- over the wrongs of the poor negro? nity of deportment and fluency of speech -his own speech, too.

All these advantages the Democratic

pointment. horough reform-but still reform.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The BLAND silver bill limited the coinage to a minimum of \$2,000,000 per month, fixed the legal relative valuation at 16 to 1, and compelled the government to buy its silver at market rates. This is far from free coinage, and has enabled the country o keep up the farce for some time. With free coinage at 16 to 1, we could not have kept it up for a year without being flooded with the silver product of the world. The question is asked. Can we demonetize

silver without creating a monetary disturbance? I answer, "No." It would disturb to the extent of the amount of standard dollars in circulation and the amount of certificates based upon silver, unless gov-BURING 1886 THE WEEKLY GLOBE way, the result would simply be that gov- six centuries has been a succession of geowill publish short stories written for it ernment would have a mass of useless silver graphical studies, the boundary lines of on hand, and there would be contraction some countries changing at almost every in the currency to the amount redeemed, decade of their history. Were it possible to treasury. This could be done to a large the sixteenth century the comparison with treasury, which has accumulated naturally, teresting, and the historical study neces-HARPER'S MAGAZINE) at a popular but with the small bills withdrawn to force sary to explain the changes would, if faith-

READ the NAMES of the AUTHORS WHO at present. It would be impositic to do this world will require revision, and our school standard dollars to prevent further leading countries of the globe are busily accumulation, leaving the rest of engaged in making. the law as it is, until public Africa, which until recently presented policy decides whether the metal a blank surface to the student, in its should be used as a measure of value. If most extensive area, is rapidly becoming silver at this relative valuation, the double gian, Portuguese, German and English standard is simply impossible. The drift is traders. In the South the lines of the constantly toward the single standard British advance are day by day eing being driven out by the overvalued.

> evil day, and the arbitrary will of govern- the past five years the area of British pos- day. A lad in Bridgeport, while on a tour ment, which declares that the dollar it sessions in that part of the "Dark Con- among the charitable, frankly told a lady legal tender at \$1, gives it currency; but fold, almost to the consternation of cau- for father and mother and the rest of us." the time will certainly come, and is coming tious statesmen who hesitate to accept This is commendable moderation. There's now, when, unless coinage of silver dollars the enlarged area, and would gladly nothing sordid or grasping about a solicitor is stopped, gold will cease to be money, escape the responsibility it entails, because it will bring a premium and will Here and there on the coast line the enterthen gradually disappear.

> disturbance on account of stopping the whole of the African shore have frequently earth, but only wants a house, he is in the coinage of silver dollars, or even in case been set aside by the enterprising Teuton. of their demonetization, what may not be On the northern coast the territories once said of the danger of disturbance from the controlled by the Sultan have either fallen practical demonetization of gold? How into European hands, or are ripening for much gold do you see in circulation now? the fall. Tunis has, with Algiers, become that at last he has discovered an air ship or Would not its circulation increase if silver French; Egypt is practically a British pos- balloon capable of being steered in any dollars were excluded? These and many session: Italy, already established on the direction, regardless of wind or weather. other questions arise which are of far shores of the Red sea, has her eyes on But he proposes that it be used chiefly in greater importance to the business com- larger game in the Mediterranean shore, and time of war. Evidently General THAYER munify than the one involved in the de- the fleet of King HUMBERT, now peacefully has not given the subject any very extendmonetization of silver. But, as I have manœuvring off the coast of Sardinia, is ed thought, else he would have broadened

tive valuation, and opens its mints to the above indicated. magazines offered in connection with metal and repel the under-valued one until and throws light on the long-buried cities give some one else a chance. them at the retail price, you will find the market price, but even with these re- to be opened by French and English arms, THE GLOBE will cost you, on the aver- strictions we are heaping up silver and slow- and the Corea will soon be Anglicized and age, less than 50 cents a year, and in ly losing gold. If Great Britain and Ger- Russianized. many would unite with the countries of | And the changes which are now impend the history of economical science.

sage of the BLAND bill.

be better to let the mischief do its work | cal geography. than to admit such a makeshift as the WARNER bill proposes. The silver men are beaten, and if they do not surrender now they will be utterly crushed in the sequel. Let them alone until they see their own folly. O. D. ASHLEY,

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOUTH.

The Southern members of the National Grange, whose pregnant words on the condition of the South were given in yesterday's (Sunday) GLOBE, were all representative Southerners, typical men of the people. Not one pretended to be a statesman, and There was not even an enthusiast among have no permanent place. them. When they gave opinions those tried to influence votes in the North by re- of their dependency and inferiority. viling the South.

Every one of these men emphatically will, after all, derive many important addenied that the negro voter is intimidated theories cannot have any long existence at by white men in any Southern region with o go off and lie about the Democratic party | tected in South Carolina, better than it is | to early graves. The Federal party as such He will not, in 1888, be found contributing no poll-tax prerequisite for voting, and in sumption that the people were foes of the

ng half the time the government pays him grave doubts as to whether it has been a the patriotism to discriminate between

lazy, shiftless and dishonest. Education party of this State, and of the country, will can raise them only to a certain point, his veins he showed distrust of the citizens. certainly reap from Mr. Saltonstall's ap- where their capacity for improvement stops. Federal interference with affairs which This is referm-not sweeping and foolish and most deplorable pride that States were sufficient to secure his retiremakes them despise manual labor, though they have not the ability for anything better.

Far more cheering to us is the universal wish of these Southerners for immigration from the North. Every man used almost the same phrase: "If a man comes there and acts like a gentleman, he will be treated like a gentleman." They ostracise no man because he is a Republican. They welcome every honest man. If we can believe these Southern farmers, sectional prejudice no Southern people or the Northern politi-

GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

-to outside parties-that it creates an inernment redeemed both in gold or in pay- terest in and leads to a closer study of geogment of public dues. If redeemed in this raphy. The history of Europe for the past unless replaced by legal tenders now in the construct a map of Europe as at the close of amount, not only from the surplus in the that of 1885 would be found intensely infully followed, be a liberal education.

But it is not proposed to demonetize silver At no distant date the map of the whole or some time. It is simply proposed to geographies need thorough changes if they stop the further coinage of the are to keep pace with the history which the

the leading commercial nations of Europe not only known but almost familiar, will not adopt the double standard, so that through the efforts of LIVINGSTONE, SPEKE, between all these nations and the United STANLEY and a host of others, and later States there will be a fixed relative valua- through the operations of the Congo Astion and free coinage in all for gold and sociation, and the rivalries of French, Belwhenever one of the metals changes in its ushed further northward from the Cape, relative valuation, the undervalued metal and lands only dimly known a few years since have become familiar to the most

silver dollars. Disturbance from that cause is not in the bounds of probability.

The laws which govern bi-metallism are sumple but inexorable. If one country adopts the two metals at a relative valuar on this matter, but the distribution is opposition to the proposition of the new Italian coloit might transport the sentences of Senator to might transport the sentences of Senator to might transport the sentences of Senator to the choir to sing the parameter said: 'I was once baptizing a young man, and he requested me to ask the two metals at a relative valuar among trees; and the reminiscences of onto the constitution is the choir to sing the beautiful hymn. 'I could not see what application, but I did it, and, my friend, that young man has been nothing ever since.'" tion, in opposition to the mercantile rela- come at no distant date, and on the plan occasional additional airing. In fact the

comage of these metals at its own relative | Meanwhile, Russia, steadily extending THAYER ought to understand this fact, valuation, it will attract the overvalued eastwards, gives to the world new names and act upon it, or resign forthwith and it becomes practically a single standard and tribes of Central Asia. The mysterious country in the overvalued metal. There | land of the Grand Llama, jealously closed is no escape from this natural law. We to European eyes, is now to be opened to erect barriers in denying free coinage, and the inquisitive and enterprising British buying only so much silver per annum at trader. "Farther India" and Burmah are

the Latin Union, and with the United States | ing in Turkey, still an unknown quantity, should be measurably safe for many years- increasing the boundaries of Austria and are being mailed every day to names that perhaps for a century or two-but standing Russia; while Greece, under the impulse of alone, or with but the feeble support of the assistance from some great power, will empire into itself. And so says Henri Cernushi, the ardent | It needs no prophet's eye to see in the

French bi-metallist, in his recent pam- near future the absorption of Denmark, phlet, and so said he in his testimony to Holland and Belgium into other nationaliour monetary convention, prior to the pas- ties, but whether the change occurs in this I hope there will be no compromise on to indicate the character and extent of the the question of stopping coinage. It would coming mutations in our present histori-

THE DOOMED REPUBLICAN PARTY.

An esteemed Republican correspondent writes to ask The Globe on what ground it assumes that the party of which he is a liable at no distant day to disintegrate.

To renty is not difficult. The government of the United States is founded on the wil! of the people. They are the sovereigns. No party which does not recognize and act not one showed himself to be a demagogue. to accord this recognition, hence it can

Republican managers fear and distrust opinions were not biased; when they gave the people. They look upon them as unfit facts, the facts were unvarnished. No man to govern themselves. To their minds it BUTLER would have made a better one, for knew what another had said. Their testi-mony was entirely independent. It is, then, ship or paternal government should be ship or paternal government should be in Washington that "he was friendly to the very remarkable that on almost every established, to which the people must essential point touching the condition of look up for guidance, for correction. the mass of the people in the South their and for aid. They assume that the people testimony was unanimous. With one voice if left to themselves would be unable to plicant for a position in the New York Custhey give a direct contradiction to JOHN manage their own affairs. Hence it is SHERMAN, GEORGE F. HOAR, EDWARD necessary to establish a rigid supervision. EVERETT HALE and other wavers of the supported by power, before which the peogory unmentionable who have recently ple must bow in humble acknowledgment

The practical reason for believing that a party whose leaders are imbued with these present or in the future is that no such which they are personally acquainted. The party has survived for any length of Tennessee man acknowledged that there time in the past. The Federal, the was intimidation in his State, but it was by Whig and the Know-nothing parties, negro leaders who are paid for it by inter- of whom the Republican party is a linear ested politicians. The ballot is well pro- descendant, have all long since gone down here in Massachusetts. South Carolina has never elected but one president. It's asgovernment and unworthy to be for him. Not one of these men, and most of them trusted, killed it. Criticism was were once slaveholders, regrets the aboli- deemed so dangerous that alien and

tion of slavery. They acknowledge that sedition laws were considered necessary. they are the better for it, but they have That the people had the common sense or its revolutions as a satelite of Boston. abuse and argument was not to be assumed They agree that the colored people wish for a moment. They were fit only to be nspiring it to denounce and scandalize their own churches and schools. The great governed. And at the next election Feder-

So emphatic was the protest of the people people. How many Northern would-be that for forty years no man other than one He will at least be able to represent the philanthropists realize this when they wail professing the principles of JEFFERSON, the founder of Democracy, could be The saddest feature of it all is that the elected. John Quincy Adams, when The people of Virginia are doing the talkyoung negroes of the South are, as a class, chosen, was a Democrat. But with ing this time. traces of early Federalism still lingering in In too many instances this engenders a should have been left to the people and the

ment at the close of a single term. The Whig party, founded on the principle that the people were unfit to manage their own affairs-in other words, that a "strong government" was necessary to watch over them-was never able to remain in power for more than four years in succession; in fact, it had power only two presidential terms in all, and passed away

unhonored and unsung. So of Know-nothingism. By all means the narrowest, most bigoted and distrustlonger exists save in the minds of dema- ful party ever organized in America, it gogues. Whom shall we believe-the sank to infamy, with no friend who dared to shed a tear.

The Republican party, formed largely of the remains of the Whig and Know-noth-

of the war. Ail that is past now. The voters have entrusted their affairs to the party whose chief tenet is faith in the people. They find that now, as of old, Democracy is the government of honesty. of economy, of constitutional powers. And while they permit the Republican party to die because it distrusts them, they will continue to uphold the party of JEFFERSON, because it is based on the immortal principle of trust in the people.

HE WANTED A HOUSE.

The seekers after alms in Connecticut cities do not pursue the old stereotyped methods of gaining a living by charity They apply the rules of political economy there, and pay less attention to acquiring the bread that perisheth than laying up a Limitation of the coinage postpones the superficial reader of newspapers. During store of substantial wealth against a rainy coins at a cost of eighty cents shall be timent" have increased nearly twenty that he wanted money "to build a house of that kind. The abused profession, of which the boy in this case is a shining prising Germans have been displacing the member, will improve in the public estima-If there is any apprehension of monetary Portuguese, whose visionary claims to the tion. When a beggar does not claim the direct line of progress.

USES FOR THE NEW BALLOON.

General RUSSELL THAYER is quite sure than the one involved in the decation of silver. But, as I have said, the proposition now is not to take the fleet of King Humbert, now peacefully manœuvring off the coast of Sardinia, is believed to be only awaiting a favorable the proposition now is not to take the proposition now is not to take the proposition now is not to take the proposition now is not to the coinage of the coast of Sardinia, is believed to be only awaiting a favorable throught, else he would have broadened the proposition now is not to be only awaiting a favorable time of war. Evidently General Thayer has not given the subject any very extended the proposition now is not to be only awaiting a favorable throught, else he would have broadened the proposition now is not to be only awaiting a favorable throught, else he would have broadened the proposition now is not to be only awaiting a favorable throught, else he would have broadened the proposition now is not to be only awaiting a favorable throught, else he would have broadened the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new is not given the subject any very extended the proposition new

Fulton, S. J.

Confounding His Theories on God, Hell

and the Christian Religion.

Opening of the Boston College's

Regular Course.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Once upon a

we are also told that He appeared in

There is a Rational Love

Passing over many other other fragile

ss the engine path; what then?" "So the the worse for the cow," was the re-And so I say so much the worse for Ingersoll, for he certainly will not stop

"Bright, Spicy and Conversational."

[To Day.]

FIFTH AVENUE, 11 A. M.

"Maw'n, ole fel'r."
"Maw'n, deah boy,"
"Nice maw'n."
"Beastly nice."
"Maw'n."

God's perfection.

field of possibilities is immense. General

EDITORIAL POINTS.

The Canadian government promised its militiamen the undying gratitude and substantial remembrance of the dominion it they would volunteer to put down the RIEI rebellion. They volunteered; they fought; they crushed the insurrection. And now the government says it can do nothing for them. There is no law for it. Here in Massachusetts we do those things better. We promised the soldiers that all would be open their mints to unrestricted coinage are great. The old Ottoman empire will theirs if they would go. But now we tell at a universal legal relative valuation, we be yet further parcelled out, practically them that really we should like to keep the promise, if it were not that the law-the civil service law-is against it. Canada has no law for keeping its promise; Massachusetts has one against keeping hers. Massachusetts is more progressive than Canada.

> Any change in the civil service methods by which a Democrat may have an equal chance with a Republican is looked upon by some of our Republican contemporaries as ties, but whether the change occurs in this generation or not, sufficient has been shown the law." Their idea of it seems to be that the intent of the civil service law was to keep Democrats out of office. And they are great sticklers for having that "intent" carried into execution.

> The Montreal Post, the leading Irish Catholic paper of Canada, comes forward as a peacemaker between the French and English races in the Dominion. It declares that there should be no further aggravation member is in process of disintegration, or is and disaffection and mistrust in the mixed population of our northern neighbors. The Post exhibits a most excellent spirit.

> men exchanged several shots on the street the other day, yet neither was hurt. What upon this fact can survive for any great Kentucky needs is an industrial university length of time. The Republican organiin which the rising generation may be zation—as represented by its leaders—fails prepared for the stern duties of life. The people of that State could well afford to chip in and maintain a free public shooting

The Pilot: Mr. SALTONSTALL will make a very good collector. We believe that Mr. n Washington that "he was friendly to the drish," and of course this would not do.

O'Donovan Rossa is reported as an aptom House. If that is the fact it will not need to wait a great while for confirmation, as Rossa, at least, does not hesitate to say what he wants in this mundane sphere.

Governor WETMORE of Rhode Island refused to take part in a meeting to raise money for the PARNELL Parliamentary fund. It looks as though Governor Wet-MORE was "English, you know."

Boston knows from bitter experience how to sympathize with, and does sympathize with, burning Galveston. And that sympathy will be shown in a very substantial way if needed. New York World: Emperor WILLIAM

has gone hunting again. In this country the head of the government does not have to go hunting. Half the people are hunting A gallant war veteran received the ap-pointment to that New York custom house

weighership, and Gotham will now resume Anyhow. KIEL, whether sane or insane. has got head enough to make the biggest howl Canada has had about her ears for

many a day Mayor Fulton of Galveston finds that, after all, the beautiful Texan city well need help. Boston will be only too glad to help.

Senator MAHONE has nothing to say.

[Chicago Rambler.1 I always thought a pocket-book
A place to keep your money,
But when a lady's once I took

My researches were funny. I found some string, a lock of hair, Receipts and memoranda, A photograph—in fact a pair—
A letter from Amanda.

A piece of cloth, a small latch-key, A little silver bangle.
Of hair-pins, too, some two or three, And ribbons in a tangle.

The things that from this purse I took Were very, very funny; I found her pocket-book a nook

For everything but money.

(W. T. Hornaday's Two Years in a Jungle.) In turning square timber a tusker puts his tusks under the edge, lifts upward and forward at an angle of 45 degrees, and the remains of the Whig and Know-nothing organizations, inherited their chief vice of distrust of the people. All their ideas of centralized, close-corporation rule have been intensified in the party which has recently been deposed by the voters. Republicanism means consolidation of power in a few hands, vast expenditures for objects never contemplated by the Constitution, and a never-ceasing distrust of local self-government.

The people understand this. They have felt it for a long time. But they preferred to endure it for a time rather than make a change, which the Republican leaders had falsely insisted would overturn the results of the war. Ail that is past now. The

(Texas Sittings.)

The reporter who is very ignorant always begins his articles "We are well informed."

formed."
When the reporter relies on a mere runor, he writes "We learn from a per-When the reporter relies on a mere runor, he writes "We learn from a perfectly reliable source."

When he is uncertain, he writes "As is well known."

If he had written all that can be written on a subject, he adds "We might continue this subject for columns."

If he does not hear anything, at all, he writes "It has come to our ears."

If he does not know how an affair started, he writes "As all our readers are well aware." aware."
If nobody has said a word to him on a subject he writes "We have just been assured."

The Chicago Editor's Idea of it.

(Chicago Enter-Ocean.)

Mrs. Hunt of Boston was startled at the Philadelphia woman's temperance meeting the other day to hear Chicago called the Hub. "It seemed to her that Chicago got everything nowadays and that Illinois was just running this Union." That's about the size of Chicago. The only surprising thing about it is that Boston people should be so slow in finding it out. A Destructive Southern Beverage. A Destructive Southern Beverage.

[Gatesville (Ga.) Advance.]

If you detect any bitterness on our editorial page this week you needn't be surprised. We write while under the dire pressure of the dengue. Everything tastes bitter; our head aches; our bones ache; our stomach aches; and there is an aching void in our pocket. It is a hard matter to write roseate literature when one feels like his joints were having their teeth extracted.

Rochester Isn't Very Far West, Either.

Rochester Post-Expr ss.1 Well, Rev. William W. Downs has been convicted of a gross offence against morality. If he were taken out on to Boston Common and tarred and feathered we do not imagine that any church investigation would be needed. A Kentuckian Who is Hard to Please.

BEECHER IN CHICAGO.

An Immense Congregation Listen to to Him-He Preaches an Eloquent Sermon on the Transfiguration. CHICAGO, November 15 .-- The wondrous cene of the transfiguration of Christ a

described in the fifteenth chapter of Mat thew and the ninth chapter of Luke was the topic upon which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered one of his eloquent discourses at the Centenary M. E. Church today. It is, perhaps, needless to Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., delivered the first of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association, in Eoston College Hall, Wednes- Mr. Beecher looked strangely moved evening, before a large audience. He spoke evening, before a large audience. He spoke tears stole over his cheeks. The nated with a Miss Edwards, who tears stole over his cheeks. The cause of his emotion became plain when

subsantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Once upon a time there was a person named Scholasticus who suffered by death the loss of his child, to whose obsequies came the people in great throngs. But our irind, instead of receiving their expressions of condoisence, hid himself, blashing, in a corner, and on being expostulated with and asked why he was ashamed replied: "To bury so small a child before so large anassembly." (Applause.) This lecture; is the child and the concourse is the audience before me. I have been engaged on matters foreign to literary and scientific affairs, and have had no time to prepare a regular lecture, but I think it will not need much which he declares that "he knows that the clergy know that they know nothing." (Mr. Ingersoll is not a philosopher nor a theologian, though he may be, as we hear, an orator of matchless voice and gesticulation. He is witty, as any one may easily be who attacks what we most revere. Let us look at his scholarship. He has no a raguments whatever, except the old objections brought up in the schools. In the whole book there have be no references nor authornies cited. Hi only method of reasoning is that by interrogation, why? why? Suppose I answer I do not know. The proper test of an arguments whatever, except the old objections brought up in the schools. In the whole book there have be no references nor authornies cited. Hi only method of reasoning is that by interrogation, why? why? Suppose I answer I do not know. The proper test of an arguments whatever, except the old objections brought up in the schools. In the whole book there have be no references nor authornies cited. Hi only method of reasoning is that by interrogation, why? why? Suppose I answer I do not know the proper test of an arguments which Mr. Ingersoll's Arguments.

Again, the very importance of the subject demands a respectful and reverential treatment which Mr. Ingersoll's Arguments.

Again, the very importance of the subject demands a respectful and reverential treatment which Mr. Inge as bad an aristocracy as exists in our day.

He excited surprise, admiration, inspiration. Perhaps people said;

"This is the messiah" and this was the reason why they thronged his steps. "Aloaf of bread in a church door," said Mr. Beecher, "would hardly draw an audience today, but it did then. The parable of the loaves and tishes certainly strikes us with less force than it did the people of those days, for then they listehed with their bellies. They rushed after him, and followed him, and he saw the faint and hungry crowd and fed them, 7000 of them, with a few loaves and fishes. This was the final blow to incredulity, and the crowd shouted: "This is Him!" Upon this, Mr. Beecher continued, the ment which Mr. Ingersoll denies it. I will try to make a synopsis of the work. Mr. Ingersoll declares himself sincere in his belief, thereby insinuating that those who believe in Christianity are hypocrites. Then follows an examination of the Congregational and Presbyterian creeds under the supposition absurdly false, "ex unodisce omnes." Infidelity, says Mr. Ingersoll, will prevail over Christianity. This does not prove that it is not the true religion; for infidelity may triumph only because the intellect is obscured by passion. "The Christian religion," says he, "is supported only because of the contributions of some men." Would these men have supported teilect is obscured by passion. "The Christian religion," says he, "is supported only because of the contributions of some men." Would these men have supported it, had they not firmly believed in it? Again, he says that the Christian religion was destroyed by Mahomet, and yet no one knows it. Nor were the crusades unjust and destructive wars, for the land which they fought for was one that was dearest to them; their Saviour had died there. Was it not a just war? And this war saved all Europe, for the power of Mahomet was rising rapidly, and was about to inundate all Europe. The war was carried into the enemy's country, and the attack saved all Europe. Again we were freed from the ignorance of the dark ages (dark, as I may say, only because we have not light on them) by the introduction into Italy of some few manuscripts, according to Mr. Ingersoll. But the truth is all the learning of that period was centred in the church, and by her alone were erected seats of learning. It was from the barbarian that this ignorance arose. Nor has the church been inimical to the sciences, more particularly to astronomy and its promoters, for among the most able astronomers of Europe are to be found the Catholic priests.

Now, Mr. Ingersoil comes to the creed, "I believe in one God, creator of heaven and earth and of all things visible and invisible," "But," says Mr. Ingersoll, "there is no one God. And what did He make the earth out of?" Suppose I answer I don't know, then what happens? But I do know. He made the world out of nothing, Mr. Ingersoll's creed remins me forcibly of al story told of the eminent Greek scholar Porson, who was told by a young fellow-traveller in a coach that he (the young man) believed only what he could understand. In that case, replied Porson, you will have the shortest creed of any man I know of. (Lauphter and applause.)

Mr. Ingersoil says he cannot understand God. For we are told, says he, that God This was the final blow to incredulity, and the crowd shouted: "This is Him!" Upon this, Mr. Beecher continued, the crowd wanted to make Him king by force; even His disciples caught the infection, and His mother and brethren wished Him to go to Jerusalem and declare himself. When he refused there was not one in the fifty that did not think him insane. It was then that Christ cried out in despan, "Oh, faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you and suffer for you?" It was the darkest per.od in Christ's human experience, and it was then that He bad the same fears and appreheusions as man.

He went into obscurity and retirement, and when in this state the wondrous scene of transfiguration took place. Peter, James and Join had gone with him. They fell asleep, poor mortals, and when they awoke they beheld Him radiant with glory. Here, in the solitude of the mountain, He lifted himself up and the invisible was made known to Him. From that day to the end there was no evidence that Christ had any dimness overshadowing His mind. "Although in a different way," Mr. Beecher said, "it pleases God to give us business hours. These hours are the transfiguration of Christ to us, and it is from such hours that we should take observations. When man comes up on sickness and sorrows, when the flesh is down and the spirit emaciated, that is the time to make plans and to take observations." make plans and to take observations.

library in Warenstein, near Cassel, Germany, may be seen a most novel collection Mr. Ingersoll says he cannot understand God. For we are told, says he, that God has no body, no heart, no passions, and yet examination it is found that each is a complete history of the tree which it represents plete history of the tree which it represents. we are also told that He appeared in the Gardenof Eden and on Mount Sinai and that he was angry." But a child could answer these arguments. If we could understand God's perfection, then would we be equal to him. Mr. In zersoll says we cannot love God? Mr. Ingersoll does not understand that At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space large enough to admit the scientific and the common name of the tree as a title. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, from the split wood of the tree showing its grain and natural fracture; the other shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw, and the other the finely polished wood. -a love springing from a knowledge of

polished wood.

On opening the book one finds the fruit, seed, leaves and other products of the tree, the moss which grows upon its trank and the insects which feed upon the various parts of the tree. To all this is added a weil-printed description of the habits, usual location and manner of growth of the tree—all forming a complete history of each kind of timber represented and in a form readily understood.

God's perfection.

Passing over many other other fragile arguments, we come to Mr. Ingersol's statement that he cannot believe that our Lord was of a divine nature, but was only the legitimate offspring of the union of Mary and Joseph, for neither Matthew, Mark nor John knew of his divine origin. Not till 150 years after his death was this idea circulated. Yet St. Matthew, chapter i., verses 18 to 22. beginning. "Now the generation, etc.." cont ins these words, "Fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost." And St. Luke, chapter i., verses 31 to 36, declares, "And the Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the most high shall overshadow thee." And St. John, chapter i., tells us "In the beginning was the word and the word was God, etc. Yet not till 150 years after was His heavenly nature suspected. (Applause.)

Another point about the immortality of the soul which Mr. Ingersoll says is not contained in the Bible. I admit It; for man was conscious of his immortality of the soul which Mr. Ingersoll says is not contained in the Bible. I admit It; for man was conscious of his immortality of the soul which Mr. Ingersoll says is not contained in the Bible. I admit It; for man was conscious of his immortality of the soul which Mr. Ingersoll says is not contained in the Bible. I admit It; for man was conscious of his immortality long before the Old Testament came into existence. But I do not agree with him in declaring that the Old Testament does not testify to man's future existence, for in the book of Wisdous, chapter v., verse 16. "But the just shall live for v., verse 16." But the just shall live for v., verse 16. "But the just shall live for v., verse 16." But the just shall live for v., verse 16. "But the just shall live for v., verse 16." But the other of eight children, eloped

that the Old Testament does testify to man's future exence, for in the book of Wisdous, chapter verse 16, "But the just shall live for armore, etc.," and again chapter iii. But verse 1 to 9, beginning, "But e souls of the just are in the hands of di, etc." do we find arguments to the party.

H., celebrated the Sixton and the marriage this week.

A New Hampshire woman, 50 years old, and the mother of eight children, eloped with a man 27 years old.

One Connecticut oyster grower, who owns about 1000 acres of beds, estimates his loss by recent storms at \$75,000.

Robert Hammond of Brunswick, Me., says

sod, etc." do we find argements to the contrary.

Mr. Ingersoll's persistent upholding of his unbelief is destructive only to himself, and reminds me of a story. When railro ds and locomotives were quite unknown, an inventor of an engine, which he had submitted for trial tefore a number of competent men was asked by some of them: "Supposing, when you have the locomotive ready on the track, and accrything seems favorable, a cow should Robert Hammond of Brunswick, Me., says that a clam recently taken from Beal's Cove measured 9% by 71% inches. Mrs. Sally Tinker of Tremont, Me., 99 years old, walks two miles to church on Sundays and reads without spectacles.

It is estimated that the lumber cut on the Kennebec the coming season will exceed last season's cut by 20,000,000 feet. Rev.W. F. Biackman of Naugatuck, Conn., has a rocking-chair which has been in the family of his ancestors for over 200 years. much the worse for the cow," was the reply. And so I say so much the worse for Mr. Ingersoll, for he certainly will not stop the engine. (Applause.)

There is no nell, a cording to Mr. Ingersoll edightful time we would have! But on the supposition that there is a hell. Mr. Ingersoll declares that there would be found in it such men as Franklin, who was a patriot; but had that anything to do with his fitness for that place? And Humboldt and Goethe, and Schiller and Burns, the poet of human love. And Dickens, about whose family affairs we know something, and R. W. Emerson, and Longfellow—I am sure I don't know. I was at Wakefield a few years ago, giving a lecture, and in speaking of Charles Sumner, I mentioned that it would have been better had he died with a recommendation of his sinituded with a recommendation of his sinituded with a recommendation of his sinituded but they did not crush me. So would it have been well for these poets to have thought of their souls. (Applause, And Tom Paine will be in hell, too, and Voltaire; where else would you suppose him to go? (Great applause.) And Spinoza and Hume, and Beethoven and Wagner, who, I think, wêll deserves it for all the torture he has inflicted on us. Hell, Mr. Ingersoll asserts, is heartless. Whatever is heartless, so he thinks, does not exist, therefore hell does not exist.

Now, as to what Mr. Ingersoll does believe. There is no Go, and therefore there is no hell, for since there is no providence there can be no law which always presupposes a higher authority. There is no good nor evil, or the two are confounded. This man, worse than a murderer, goes around the country taxing away from every man every reason for Coing right, depriving us of a God, making unsafe our lives, our property and our religion.

"Bright, Spicy and Conversational." Mrs. Cephas Rogers of Brockton has a canary 17½ years of age. Up to within a year the bird has sung as sweetly as ever.

One of the "crops" raised by a Barrington, N. H., man this year is twenty bushels of dandelion roots, which are in demand for

Amasa Chick of Ossipee, N. H., has raised four turnips this season which weigh sixty-six pounds. The largest weighed twenty pounds. A little girl, 13 years old, in Woodland, Aroostook county, Me., picked up fifty bushels of potatoes in one afternoon, a few days ago.

A Weymouth newsdealer, who has been in business since 1849, has walked to and from his residence daily, and in that time has covered about 21,600 miles. Walter B. Barber, a young Woonsocket mechanic, 19 years old, has made a com-plete Corliss engine of one-horse power. About two weeks were occupied in the

work.

work.

The town agent of New Haven, Conn., has on his books the names of over 70,000 persons who are or have been dependent upon the town's charity within the past sixty or seventy years.

An old house in Northampton, built in 1713 by Captain Roger Clapp, has just been demolished. Sally Maminesh, the last of the Indians in that vicinity, died in the house in 1853 at the age of 88.

John Adams, an Ogunquit, Me., fisher-

house in 1853 at the age of 88.

John Adams, an Ogunquit, Me., fisherman, caught a large codiish the other day with a good-sized gray coot inside of him. The bird was whole, with feathers, legs, etc., when taken from the fish's stomach.

A resident of Haverhill is willing to make affidavit to the effect that a citizen of South Barnstead has a crook-neck squash 7 feet long, 7 feet 9 inches in circumference and weighing 167 pounds. It is to be sent to the New Orleans exhibition.

A Danbury, Conn., cat taken to Ansonia

A Danbury, Conn., cat taken to Ansonia by a family when they changed their place of residence disappeared soon after arrival, and a month later arrived at its old home so worn and emaciated that it was found dead on the back stoop. The distance is forty miles.

New Theories in the Dead Alive Mystery. PORTLAND, Me., November 12.-All this evening reporters have been searching for Joseph Dyer of Cape Elizabeth, who to have returned is employed as a domestic at the Home for

BURIED BUT LIVING YET

Several Months in the Grave

Doesn't Kill Him.

Miss Edwards of Cape Elizabeth Tells

a Queer Story of Her Lover.

As told by others who received this in ormation of Miss Edwards, some fourteen nonths ago, while on his way to pay a visi o Blanche Edwards, to whom he was en gaged, Joseph Dyer received fatal, or what vere supposed to be fatal injuries. His horse ecame frightened, ran away, threw him out and when found he was unconscious. He ingered six days and then died. His body Miss Edwards said, was kept four days onger and was then buried in Evergeer cemetery. By his will he left, so it was said, \$6064 to the girl he loved.

Aged Men. This young lady could not be found this evening, having gone with her

sister, Blanche Edwards, to visit a relative

who resides in a distant part of Cape

After the death of Joseph, the family, it Miss Edwards is reported correctly, removed to Morrill's Corner, in Deering, near Ever green cemetery, so as to be near the grave/
Here Mr. Dyer had started a livery stable.

Some few weeks ago a message was conveyed to Mrs. Dyer, mother of the young man, to the effect that Joseph still lived, and she went to Blanche Edwards and advised her to put off her mourning. Then, at the suggestion of Mrs. Dyer, the grave was opened and the coffin found empty. Shortly after this a friend of the family met Joseph at the gate leading to Evergreen cemetery. She was naturally alarmed, but Joseph assured her that he still lived. An aunt of his then received a visit from the dead alive, and then he went to his home, walking in, it is said, while his inother was in the act of exhibiting the empty coffin to a friend. After the first moments of the strange meeting had passed, Joseph said:

"Heft my grave seven months ago," which would make his stay in the grave extend over the same period. He is said to have given several explanations of how he came to life. The version generally accepted is that his body was dug up, and sent either to Philadelphia, New York or Brooklyn, to be dissected. After it was received a touch of the knife—an attempt, it is said, to sever a finger in order to remove a ring—started blood and revived Joseph, who, green cemetery, so as to be near the grave. Here Mr. Dyer had started a livery stable. to sever a finger in order to remove a ring-started blood and revived Joseph, who, after a tme, got well, or at least well enough to come home. It is stated that he is at work on the farm, and also that he is so sick that the same doctors that resurrected him have been sent for to come here and treat him. All accounts agree that he is alive that the organization.

resurrected him have been sent for to come here and treat him. All accounts agree that he is alive, that the engagement with Miss Edwards has been renewed, and that they will be married one year from December 20. It is further agreed that the aunt, who regarded Joseph as a visitor from another world, is not likely to recover from the effects of her fright.

A careful examination by several reporters brought to light the fact that no record exists of the burial of the body of Joseph Dyer, father of the young man, does not live in Deering at all; that Joseph died at Cape Elizabeth about in the manner stated; that he was not supposed to have left any property. It is possible that others working on other lines and following down other clews may have even found Joseph Dyer; but reporters who followed the statements made by parties supposed to be directly interest d have had nothing but disappointment.

disappointment.

At midnight, there being no longer available means for ascertaining the facts in the make plans and to take observations.

At midnight, there being no longer available means for ascertaining the facts in the case, it is currently reported that Joseph Dyer is at Cape Elizabeth, at Ferry Village, and that he assisted this afternoon in shingling a barn. Dr. Thombs, who is said to have attended him, denies all knowledge of the case, still there is considerable belief in the story. TAKES A ROMANTIC TURN.

> PORTLAND, Me., November 13.-The mystery of Joseph W. Dyer is discussed by about every citizen, and has become the great local sensation. Miss Edwards, who was engaged to marry Joseph W. Dyer at excited and not a little troubled at the no toriety that her connection with the mystoriety that her connection with the mystery has given her. From the time when she went to the house of a friend last Saturday, and said: "My fellow isn't dead, he's alive, and I've seen him," she has been worked up to almost an insane point, but still she is not quite msane. To add to her troubles, she has not seen Joseph since the matter was made public. "He ought to come forward and save me from all this talk," she said tonight. All day the reporters have been working up the case, following down the reports and trying in vain to find Joseph W. Dyer, and Miss Edwards this aiternoon joined them, making an extended tour through the towns of Deering and Westbrook. No one who saw hear today could doubt her perfect honesty.

few facts, however, have been Some few facts, however, have been sarned that may prove of service, and may add to a discovery of a romantic if not riminal story. It may be stated that since the eath of Joseph Dyer an attempt has been hade to induce Bianche Edwards to marry a almost perfect stranger, and that this attempt was made by those who professed to have been friends of Joseph W. Dyer that this means no one knows. Tonight to Daily Advertiser published the following anonymous communication, sent to it

Joseph Dyer died four months ago, and his mother and triends have been expecting him back every day since he has been buried. His mother has had his grave opened a good many times, and he looked the same as when they buried him. Se they to dithe doctor and the doctor went and gothian up and he was in a trauce. The doctor kept him under their hands for seven months and kept him in-doors till he got all right. His mother thought she heard his voice Friday, saying: "Mother, get all my friends here tonight, for I am coining back." And his mother got all his friends there, and they stayed there all night. They got tired of waiting. When it got 12 Ocioek some of his friends went to the graveyard and got his coffin out and took it home. When they got it home his mother was going to open it and Joseph was coming into the front door. He said, "Mother, don't open it, because here I am." She flung the cover down and ran to him, kissed him, and asked him where he had been, he did not say, but the doctor told her the next evening that he had been he a trauce and he kept him till he got over it.

Both Edwards' sisters say they had nothing to do with the authorship of the above oseph Dyer died four months ago, and his

Rept him till he got over it.

Both Edwards' sisters say they had nothing to do with the authorship of the above letter.

"I would not do such a thing to any one, much less to my sister," said the youngest, while Blanche Edwards said:

"It was a cruel, wicked thing, and I had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Humphries, superintendent of burials, says that he has not given a permit for the removal of a body from Evergreen, and that the body was never buried there.

This evening Blanche Edwards was examined in a reasonably thorough manner, and told the same straight and connected, if improbable, story. If Joseph and the story of his return to life is a myth, she is honestly convinced to the contrary, and apparently tries to tell the exact truth. It it is suggested that for some reason parties may have found it necessary to induce Miss Edwards to marry some one, and she having manifested a determination to remain faithful to the memory of her dead lover, have deliberately undertaken to make her believe the story of his return to life in order that she might be duped into marriage. What this object can be is a mystery. At least one attempt was also made to get Blanche to go and live with friends of Joseph, very friendly, who almost immediately after tried to induce her to marry another man. Tomorrow search after Joseph W. Dver will be resumed and an attempt will be made to find out something—for instance, the brick house in the woods, where Blanche saysshe was taken when she visited the friends who propose to stand by her, and who will try to hunt matters down in her interest. At their remeast some facts that have already propose to stand by her, and who will try to tunt matters down in her interest. An heir request some facts that have alreads seen obtained will not be given to the public at present.

Recently a fire broke out near a large menagerie at Moscow. As it was imposs ble to save all the lions and elephants, the manager of the establishment was requested to point out such of his treasures a. could be removed with salety. When he passed by the monkey cage, a big orang-outang screamed out: "For God's sake, let me out. I never was a monkey nut! I came here."

Not a Remarkable Answer to Prayer.

A curiosity has developed in the orchard of C. K. Stufflebean in Georgia, Vt. From the trunk of one of his apple trees there issued a single spront, which has grown ness letter to the Record, says: "I was at the Baptist church on Broad and Master streets on last Sunday evening, and the streets on last Sunday evening, and the streets on last Sunday evening, and the streets of the streets

SAVING HER SUITOR.

A Pretty Virginia Girl's Romantic Marriage.

Her Lover In a Cell, She Outside, They

on Ragged Edge hill with Miss Mollie Downes, the belle of Chatham Hill village. While passing along a narrow pathway on the mountain side byerhanging a deep ravine they were ac-costed by Pierre Dugan, a farmer, who had been a suitor for Miss Downes' hand for several years. Dugan came upon the couple while young Fauntleroy's arm was around the girl's waist. He began to reproach the girl, and Fauntleroy struck him full in the face. The blow knocked Dugan from the narrow path into the ravine, where he lay senseless for several hours antil Fauntleroy could return to Chatham Hill and organize a relief party, who, with avine. Dugan's legs were broken, and it was leared that he was internally injured. Miss leared that he was internally injured. Miss Downes' grief was intense, and when Fauntleroy was put in jail she fainted. Fauntleroy's friends were much alarmed as to what his fate would be if Dugan should die. Fauntleroy's brother, who is a lawyer, suggested that it was a pity Jim was not married, as Miss Downes could not be made to appear as a witness against her own husband. The suggestion was quickly caught at and Lawyer Fauntleroy went to Thomas Downes, brother of the girl, and after some persnasion induced him to consent to the immediate marriage of the couple. Knowing that the sheriff would object, and that he would do all in his power to prevent the marriage, the arrangements were made marriage, the arrangements were made very quietly through a cousin in the office of the county clerk. Tom Downs got a marriage license for his sister and James

marriage license for his sister and dames Fauntleroy.

Last night Miss Downes and her brother drove quietly into Chatham from their home, two miles in the country. They were met at the jail by Lawyer Fauntleroy and a minister named Peterson. The party had previously located the cell occupied by the prisoner, and they now pushed their carriage directly against the jail wall, under the cell window. Lawyer Fauntleroy jumped on to the seat of the carriage, and thrusting his hand through the iron grating broke through the glass of the window, at the same time calling out to his brother to reassure him. The latter, by dragging his cot under the window in the cell and standing on the headboard, managed to get his head on a level with the window.

managed to get his head on a level with the window.

The necessity for the marriage was quickly explained, and then Lawyer Fauntleroy jumped to the ground and aided Miss Downes to get into the buggy. The trembling girl could not quite reach the eager hand stretched from the barred window. Then Lawyer Fauntleroy knelt down in the buggy, and the minister aided Miss Downes to plant her dainty foot on his back and clamber to the shoulders of her brother, who stood braced against the jail wall. In this position she could easily grasp her expectant lover's hand, which she kissed fervently. In this strange situation, unable to see each other's faces, but with the moonlight treaming through the grated windows, the young couple were hurriedly married.

streaming through the grated windows, the young couple were nurriedly married. "It was was quite a picturesque scene," remarked Lawyer Fauntieroy today, when he was laughingly relating the story." It seemed to me at the time that the wedding was without a parallel in this or any other zountry. Brother Jim has a good, true and piucky little wife, God bless her," and I know they'll be happy as soon as he gets out of jail. This will not be long, as the doctor told me today that Dugan is much better and not injured internally. Of course, if we had known last night that Dugan's life was safe, we would not have hastened Jim's marriage, but it's all right, anyway."

The sentiment in the community is strongly in favor of the young couple. All the parties are well-to-do country people, and have borne excellent reputations.

NEW YORK, November 13.-It is said that the Emperor of China is anxious to establish railroads throughout the empire, and is most favorably inclined toward the Amercan railroad system. Baron de Lorme, late an engineer in the French navy, has returned

engineer in the French navy, has returned from China with the intention of organizing an American corporation, for which he asserts the Chinese government will guarantee the bonds and the interest thereon necessary to construct the roads, and will make other liberal concessions.

Nathaniel McKay, a contractor, is interested with Baron de Lorme in forming a company. He invited the tollowing men to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening to discuss the subject: Russell Sage. A. S. Hewitt, S. J. Randall, William H. Barnum, Sidney Dillon, W. C. Whitney, J. Russell Young, William Dorsheimer, Colonel Blown, J. B. Houston, Mayor Grace, C. P. Huntington, Nathaniel Niles, Jesse Selgman, Jay Gould, F. K. Hain, H. B. Grant, General E. S. Vialle, Levi P. Morton, J. R. Hawley, Mayor W. G. Stahlnecker of Yonkers and several capitalists from Bosion and Chicago.

STARVING INDIANS

Fo Take Up Arms and Attack Cattle Ranches in the Northwest.

TORONTO, November 13 .- A Regina despatch to the Toronto Globe says all hopes that there will not soon be a recurrence of the recent troubles in the Northwest may be abandoned, as large bands of Indians be abandoned, as large bands of Indians formerly hostile to each other are forming logether, and in the spring intend to make an attack on the large cattle ranches at Calgary and other places at the foot of the Rocky mountains.

A large number of Indians are crossing over from the United States, being driven over the boundary by American authorities, and these American Indians with arms, ammunition and provisions. It is neeless to

Canadian Northwest Indians with arms, ammunition and provisions. It is useless to try and hide the fact that the Canadian Indians are on the verge of starvation. They have made several raids already, which have been successfully repelled by mounted police, and which the latter have endeavored to keep quiet. Residents of Calgary make no secret of the anticipated raid on the ranches there next spring by the Indians.

The Silver Question and International Congress-The Efforts to Annul the

Congress—The Efforts to Annul the Patents Governing the Bell Telephone.

Washington Star.]

Washington Star.]

Dear Sir—I sowed the seeds sent by you last spring, and they did not come up. I think that, like the last administration, the seed is a fraud."

Dear Sir—I sowed the seeds sent by you last spring, and they did not come up. I think that, like the last administration, the seed is a fraud."

The above is a sample of some hundreds of the president in his first annual message will undoubtedly inform Congress what likelihood there is of obtaining an international agreement relative to the coinage of the precious metals. Mr. Marble is understood to be a monometalist. "Free trade, hard money and home rule" was the standard hoisted at the head of the editorial columns of the World when he was its manager. "Hard money" meant the payment of the government's obligations in gold, or its equivalent. Mr. Marble is presumed to have made his investigations and his report to the administration colored by his natural bids in favor of the single standard of gold. To avoid any criticism that could be urged against Mr. Marble's opinions on the score of his personal opposition to bimetalism. See retary Bayard several months ago directed consul-General George Walker of Parist to the consulted for the consulted filed when he score of this personal opposition to bimetalism. See retary Bayard several months ago directed consul-General George Walker of Parist to the consulted filed when he score of the long the proposition to bimetalism. See the seed seen they you last princy and they did not come up. I think that, like the last administration, the seed is a fraud."

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Dear Sir—I sowed the seeds sent by you last princy and they did not come up. I think that, like the hat administration, the seed is a fraud."

Dear Sir—I sowed the seeds sent by you last spring, and they did not come up. I thi criticism that could be urged against Mr. Marble's opinions on the score of his personal opposition to bimetalism, Secretary Bayard several months ago directed Consul-General George Walker of Paris to

NEW YORK, November 15 .- The inhabitants of the little town of Spring Valley, N. | able courage. Join Hands in Wedlock.

Being His Wife, She Will Not Have to Appear Against Him.

Solution Appear Against Him.

Y., are much excited over the romantic marriage of Miss Alice Horsford to Gerard Pierson, the son of a harness-maker in the town. Miss Horsford is the daugiter of Henry E. Horsford, a millionnaire broker of 56 Broadway, whose residence is at 131 East Seventy-sixth street in this city. Last summer they decided to spend at Spring Valley. Rooms were engaged at the house of Mathew Pierson, a harness-maker, and soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and dull and the lids inflamed. "You can't begin to imagine how miserable I am," said Ward. "I thought the warden would consider my physical condition and put me at some work that I could do, but I was mistaken. The Y., are much excited over the romantic

The Gallery God, McCullough and the to Love-Sick Amateur at Richmond.

A funny little incident occurred during McCullough's acting at Richmond just before he came to Washington. The story has been published, but it is forgotten now. among the players was a maiden amateur, who had the stage on the brain, and had it bad. She tore passion to tatters, and threw a fire and fervor into her love scenes which both amused and excited the audience. At times she fell from the sublime to the ridiculous, and where Claude Melnotte, in the shape of McCullough, was describing his palace on the Lake of Como, repeating those tenderest words of Bulwer, the maiden's bosom was seen to heave, her eyes to fill with fire, and when he closed with the tender sentence. "Prithee, love, dost like the picture?" she threw herself into McCullough's arms, crying out in tones of superlative affection. "Oh-h-h-h, C-l-a-u-d-e." lingering sweetness long drawn out. She then collapsed like a balloon, and hung, as McCullough said, like a porous plaster to his form.

At this moment a disgusted newsboy in the gallery, in the same tones in which she had uttered her last exclamation, howled out. "Oh-h-h-h S-l-u-s-h."

The house came down. The audience reared, clapped, howled and howled again. McCullough burst into a ha, ha, himself, and nearly dropped the love-sick maiden. The girl, however, showed no sigh of laughter. She carried out her part, but the next moment, with a caressing gesture, thrust her fingers into McCullough's hair at the side away from the audience, and pulling a bunch nearly out by the roots, hissed in his who had the stage on the brain, and had it

side away from the audience, and pulling a bunch nearly out by the roots, hissed in his ear, "How dare you laugh, sir, at that vul-gar remark?" The pain in his head brought the tears to his eyes, and McCul-lough resumed his part in the scene of

WHY THE SEED DIDN'T COME UP. The Trick a Member of Congress Played Upon His Confiding Constituents.

get in the California mines, and gave his make the upon him by his consistiuting for seeds, and his country friends were importuning him for just a few sample to try, and seeing the piles of minute particles cut out by the machines, it dawned were importuning him for just a few sample to try, and seeing the piles of minute particles cut out by the machines, it dawned to the fragments, and procuring seed to the fragments, and that the countries which is comply the demand. He seed to the fragments, and that the countries which is comply the demand. He seed to the fragments are sufficiently when the fragments are sufficiently with these discs and seet them to his consistency.

A War Story.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

On one occasion my file leader, or the man who stood in front of me in the ranks, and the state of the man who stood in front of me in the ranks, and the state of the fact that the countries which is an and man smoking a short pine. Said the Boston man:

"I have come to see about my 150 lots in Red City."

"What about tem?"

"We: I thought so when you were a mile off. What about tem?"

"What about tem?"

"What about tem?"

"What about tem?"

"We: I the man who had been in front of me, was beside me. As the sweeping robel line came down on us he said, with ghastly face, and the mational capital removed here, and, if she comes, that fee family should not appeared to the family should not appeared to the family should not encourage of the family should not encourage of the family should not encourage of the family should not encourage

Person, a harness-maker, and scon after July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Horsford and their daughter took up their abode beneath his roof. Soon after the arrival of the Horsford family, Gerard hard family, Gera

is our breakfast. My stomach rejects this any

He knows all about them. The statement I gave him, if it errs at all, is in favor of the creditors. I think Holt ought to recover all the money Warner got from the firm. In my statement to Davies I charge Warner with having received \$750,000, because that is all I could prove, but he really received more than \$1.000,000. If everybody who profited through the firm were compelled to return all in excess of 6 per cent, interest there would be more than enough to satisfy every honest claim." Ward admitted having sold some diamonds while in Ludlow-street jail, but said they were stones he bought several years ago.

said they were stones he bought several years ago.

"Four days before my failure," he continued, "I had on deposit \$1,000,000 worth of city revenue bonos which I could have sold m any bauk, if I had been the scheming villain some people are pleased to think me, converted them into government bonds, and left the country. The thought of flight never entered my head."

Here his keeper glanced sharply at Ward and tapped his foot smartly. Ward arose, and said in a frightened way: "I must go now. Pm. awfully obliged for your visit. I can receive a visit from friends only once in two months and can write only once a month. I hope I can live to get out of here and begin life anew." He went away wiping his eyes.

who were lost on the Grand Banks, have arrived home, and relate an intensely interesting account of their perilous wanderings. They sailed from Gloucester, September 7, in the schooner Lillian Baxter, for the Grand Banks, During the last of September it was very blowy and risky for the trawlier. The dorymen had been unfortunate about finding their trawlist.

A DAUGHTER FOR A DUGAT.

A Williamshurg Father Gives Up History of Company of September 29, Sullivan State of September 29, Su

[Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.]
Louis Blanding says the generally accepted statement that the largest nugget ever found in California was worth a little

NEW YORK, November 15.—One of Ferdi- Gossip About Wheat and Visible Supply Reports.

> say in the Sun tomorrow: The Wall street week closed with an uneasy feeling, both week closed with an uneasy feeling, both in regard to the yet uncertain issue of the trunk line negotiations and the evident disposition of the banks to restrict their loans upon securities which are not likely to find a ready market in stringent times. There is no use remaining blind to the fact that the bull craze has started a movement of considerable magnitude in the wild cat securities, and although conservative and solid brokerage firms

ing blind to the fact that the bull craze has started a movement of considerable magnitude in the wild cat securities, and although a conservative and solid brokerage firms refuse to carry stocks of this description of there are plenty of speculative houses long as they can make their commission and their û per cent. carrying charges. This is the dangerous point of the maket, for a moment might come when lots of trash, which has of late doubled and their û per cent. carrying charges. This is the dangerous point of the maket, for a moment might come when lots of trash, which has of late doubled and their û per cent. carrying charges. This is the dangerous point of the maket, for a moment might come when lots of trash, which has of late doubled and the stock of the control of the stock of the control of the

hearsay as to their merits in the future is much more dangerous than it has ever been before.

The Use of Vanderbilt's Name.

The free use which has lately been made of W. H. Vanderbilt's name is, by itself, alone a very alarming feature. It is not long since that Mr. Vanderbilt publicly declared that he had no interest in the market, that he did not propose to have any, and that he was retiring even from active railroad management. L became known at the same time that he sternly prohibited his speculative sons from indulging in any stock gambling under the threat of withdrawing their yearly allowance. Today Mr. Vanderbilt party, which must naturally include some of his relatives, are reported to be the biggest speculators in Wall street. There are few active stocks in connection with which the name of the Vanderbilt party is not steadily brought forward. New York Central, Lake Shore, Mickel Plate, Reading, and half a dozon minor concerns are supposed to be controlled and their securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt party is not steadily brought forward. New York Central, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Reading, and half a dozon minor concerns are supposed to be controlled and their securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt will be the proposed to be controlled and their securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt matter the securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt matter the securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt matter the securities of this of the proposed to be controlled and their securities manipulated by Mr. Vanderbilt must have given some Wall street men the right to speculate upon the prestige of his

A great deal was said against Armour's telegraphing and sending lots of suggestions about St. Paul to intending investors, but it must be acknowledged that every bit of his information and prediction has proved so far to be correct, and that to the outsider it is certainly better to have too much information than too little which he has about Mr. Vanderbilt's securities, Armour has so far proved a remarkable Western success in New York. His representatives here, who are supposed to be Mr. Victor Newcomb and the firm of Green & Bateman, have supported his operations with a skill and loyalty which are deserving of the highest praise. Of course they made money out of it and it is reported that the house of Green & Bateman make an average of over \$60,000 a month in commissions alone, but it must also be said that there is not a stock which the house has put its friends into that has not had a considerable advance. As people come to Wall street to make money, and not to argue the intrinsic value of stocks, the pointers sent by Armour have proved much more valuable than all the theoretical considerations of the trunk magnates.

An Unwarrantable Rise in Wheat. An Unwarrantable Rise in Wheat.

The rise in the grain market was due to

RIGOLO'S TALK ON STOCKS.

The Free Use of Vanderbilt's

Name in the Market.

Is the New York Central Controlled by English Capitalists?

The Statistists:

Statistics says: "It is difficult to conceive of any readier method to brine these weekly visible supply than the divergence of methods to brine these weekly visible supply than the divergence of methods to brine these weekly visible supply than the divergence of methods to brine these special papers into thorough disceptute than the divergence of methods than the divergence of methods to brine these special papers into thorough disceptute than the divergence of methods to brine these special papers in the divergence of methods to brine these special papers in the divergence of methods to brine these special papers in the divergence of methods to brine these special papers is stilling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good business paper ruling at 45 per cent, discount; good

Interesting Inside Information About Gentlemen's Walking Sticks.

New York, November 15.—Rigolo will bers at least 2000 different styles of canes and handles. The fashion in canes changes more than the pattern of clothes and as

"The outlook for poultry thiswinter," said a city dealer, "is very favorable both as regards the price and quantity. The weather, if it continues warm, will have a depressing effect on the price, but previous experience has proved that although before the Eastern. (8) market, yet just at holiday season the temperature favored us and prices boomed.

There is no reason for thinking that it will not be the same this year."
"Where does most of your poultry come

"Where does most of your poultry come from?"

"Well, we get many birds from Vermont and a very few fancy ones from New York. The best turkey in the market, however, comes from Rhode Isiand, but why it should be so I don't know. They are taken care of better, and fattened more thoroughly than anywhere else, and then, perhaps, the climate is more favorable to them. The quality of the turkey will not be so good this year as heretofore. We have had a very late spring, cold and backward, which imbeded the growth of the birds, and these circumstances always tend to impoverish the turkey. The prices?

"Good fancy turkeys will retail for from 20 to 25 cents per pound, but if the weather fails us, why, we'll have to sell at almost any price."

"What other birds are in the market now?"

"Mamost every bird that files is edible. Now we have the tame geese, extra stock that retails for 22 cents, and wild geese from Prince Edward Island, a better bird, for \$125 to \$150 apiece. This bird sells more rapidly at Christmas than Thanksgiving, the latter day being devoted exclusively to turkeys. Then there is the mallard duck, from Lake Erie and the West, stall fed, \$1 to \$125 per pair; teal duck, which are quite scarce, bring \$1 to \$15 per pair; red-head duck, from 50 cents to 75 cents per pair; woodcook costs 75 cents apiece; quail, both native and western, from \$3 to \$3 50 per dozen; brant, from Prince Edward Island, is worth \$2 to \$2 50 apiece, and an excellent quality of yellowled chies, this stock, both grades, sells well at all times."

"How about venison."

associates ceases he is pointing—that is to say, he has sold his stock and gathered in the shekels.

Armour's Correct Predictions.

A great deal was said against Armour's telegraphing and sending lots of suggestions about St. Paul to intending investors, but it must be acknowledged that every bit of his information and prediction has proved so far to be correct, and that to the outsider it is certainly better to have too much information than too little which he has about Mr. Vanderbilt's securities, Armour has so far proved a remarkable western success in New York. His represides.

loans steady and unchanged, while the surplus of idle money remains large, but borrowing is light, and note brokers are doing little or no business. Prime mercantile paper is ruling at 4 per cent. discount: good business paper ruling at 4½ 25, and prime corporation notes and acceptances at 3 2 3½. Call loans range up from 2½ per cent. per annum, the rate depending upon the nature of the security, and short-time loans at about 3½ 24.

At the clearing house the rate for the use At the clearing house the rate for the use of balances is unchanged at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while New York funds continue quoted as selling at par to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents premium per \$1000.

setting at par to 2% cents premium per \$1000.

The gross exchanges yesterday were \$15, 051,063, the total for the week being \$87, 166,520; the balances yesterday were \$2,075,308, and for the week show a total of \$11,687,515.

Foreign exchange remains quiet, with rates unchanged as follows: Sight, 4.85; sixty days, 4.82½; commercial bills, 4.81; francs, sight, 5.18¾4; sixty days, 5.21¾4; reichsmarks, sight, 90%s, sixty days, 95½s.

The New York bank statement does not show so favorably as during some weeks past, the changes as compared with those of the preceeding week showing as follows:

Reserve, increase........................\$1,042,550

close.

The local stock market yesterday showed

ever, was Atchison, which, opening at 89, subsequently sold at 89¹⁴, and then weakened to 87¹⁸s, at which price final dealings were made; also bid at the close, with over 11,700 shares being dealt in. Prices of Bonds and Stocks at 3 P. M.

| Rull 4 Dr. | 203 | 6 (1058 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 | 1549 |

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

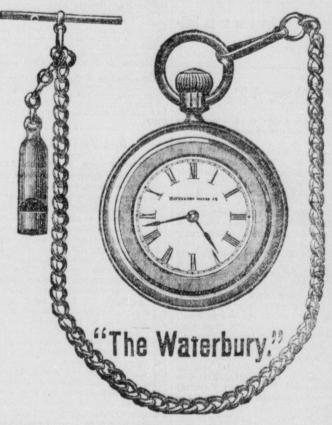
OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILT GLOBE, 1
SATURDAY EVENING. November 14, 1885. 5
APPLES.—There continues to be a fiberal supply of apples of all kinds and prices are easy.
We quote:
No 1 baidwins, \$1.374, \$2.50 \$2.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.

FFFOR \$3.50! # 4

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Spring Wheats-Western superfine, 83 15@
3 60; common extras, \$3 75@4 16; medium extras \$4 15@4 40; choice extras, \$4 25@4 50; spring wheat bakers, \$4 50@5 00; spring wheat patents, medium and good, \$5 25@5 50; good and choice, \$5 50@5 60; fancy Minnesota, \$5 70@8 8°.
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NEW YORK MARKETS.

"More than part both may be the control of the cont

And Pathetically Describes Her Emotions.

Literature and the Woman From Minkin's Siding.

H. S. Keller Also Discourses on Literature,

And Illustrates Its Weakness as an Indicator of Character.

week, and it shook me up a good deal.

The train was crowded somewhat, and so I sat in the seat with a woman who got aboard at Minkin's Siding. I noticed as we pulled out of Minkin's Siding that this woman raised the window so that she could bid adieu to a man in a dyed moustache. I do not know whether he was her dolce far niente, or her grandson by her second hus-band. I know that if he had been a relative of mine, however, I would have cheerfully

concealed the fact.

She waved a little 2x6 handkerchief out of the window, said "good-by," allowed a fresh zephyr from Cape Sabine to come in and play a xylophone interlude on my spinal column, and then burst into a paroxysm of damp hot tears.

I had to go into another car for a moment, and when I returned a pugilist from Chicago had my seat. When I travel I am uniformly courteous, especially to pugilists. A pugilist who has started out as an obscure boy with no money, no friends and no one to practice on except his wife mother, with no capital aside from his bare hands; a man who has had to fight his way through life. as it were, and yet who has come out of obscurity and attracted the attention of the authorities and won the good will of those with whom he came in contact, will always find me cordial and pacific. So I allowed this selfmade man with the broad, high, intellectual shoulder blades, to sit in my seat with his feet on my new and expensive travelling bag, while I sat with the tear-bodewed memento from Minkin's Siding.

a man or woman who would scorn to tell a ing bogus clothes and bogus jewellery that

might be nearer than half a mile. I also discovered that it had an air about it that

it keeps me all strung up. I weep, O so easily." Just then she lightly laid her hand on my arm and I could see that the tears were rising to her eyes. I felt like asking her if she had ever tried running herself through a clothes wringer every morning? I did feel that some one ought to chirk her ap, so I asked her if she remembered the advice of the editor who received a letter from a young lady troubled the same way. She stated that she couldn't explain it, but every little while, without any apparent cause, she would shed tears, and the editor

We conversed for a long time about literature, but every little while she would get me into deep water by quoting some author or work that I had never read. I never realized what a hopeless ignoramus I was till I heard about the scores of books that had made her shed the scalding, and yet that I had never, never read. When she looked at me with that far-away expression and so were the justice and the groom. At

or she may give it some gilt-edged and less strong adjective. This particular writer, whose name I dare not mention.

less strong adjective. This particular writer, whose name I dare not mention, must be, according to my just conclusions, a miserable Bohemian, who lived in a garret and derived nourishment from red herrings, crackers, beer and mental fantasies. When I went to the city I hunted him up. It was only one of the many samples of the inconsistency of literature. This writer, who, judging from his wonderful portraitures of gutter and tenement-house life, must be as poor as the proverbial church mouse, lived in one of the most elegant mansions on Fifth avenue.

There, surrounded by the daily comforts of unstinted wealth, he wrote about the miseries of the poor. He fed on the best the markets could abord, and gave pictures of the struggles of the poor man trying to fill the hungry mouths of his half-starved children. He told me—per his works—all concerning the hand-to-mouth existence of the poverty-stricken wretches. While I was in his presence two poor, thinly-clad women who asked for food were turned from his door. One of his very best works concerned the poor girls of a certain factory. He bewailed their lot; in glowing terms he tried to draw the veil of pardon over their occasional downward steps to a life of shame.

This writer was a stockholder in a shirt manufacturing establishment that paid six

A LIVING BRIDGE.

Peculiar Antics in South American Monkeys-Crossing a River that Lay in Their Path. In an article on "Living Bridges" in the

Youth's Companion C. F. Holden tells how once he was travelling down toward the touth of the Amazon and making short and frequent trips up the various little treams that emptied into it. "One night," says he, "when near the village of Obidos, chor in mid-stream, it being almost imout daylight. I had fallen asleep in my chair upon deck. We had pushed up on the opposite bank we were in the regulathe little stream until our boat was almost high and dry in the rich southern vegetation, and the trees in some places nearly ouched. The woods were filled with tropical birds, and their notes, together with the strange sounds of insects and reptiles, tilled the air and made sleep almost impossible; but before morning they evidently exhausted their vocabularies, and I fell

asleep in my chair upon the deck. "How long I lay there I have no recollecon my face; and looking up suddenly, I saw what appeared like a gigantic rope susended from the trees and moving away into the gloom. In a moment back it came, winging like a great pendulum, this time passing astern of the vessel; as it swung by I heard a chattering noise, and immediately aw that it was a rope of living monkeys.

She sobbed several more times, then hove a sigh that rattled the windows in the car, and sat up. I asked her if I might sit by her side for a few miles and share her great sorrow.

She Looked at Me Askance.

I did not resent it. She allowed me to take the seat, and I looked at a paper for a few moments so that she could look me over through the gorners of her eyes. I also scrutinized her lineaments some.

She was dressed up considerably, and when a woman dresses up to ride in a railway train she advertises the fact that her intellect is beginning to totter on its throne. People who have more than one suit of clothes should not pick out fine raiment for bravelling purposes. This person was not handsomely dressed, but she had the kind of clothes that look as though they had tried to present the appearance of affluence and had failed to do so.

This leads me to say in all seriousness that there is nothing so sad as the sight of a man or woman who would scorn to tell as the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during

others, until the column inhary ocean to swing with a long sweep, and it was during one of these movements that I had evidently been struck.

"But the monkeys apparently knew what the monkeys apparently knew whith the monkey knew whith the monkey knew whith the monkey knew whith the monke

wouldn't fool anybody.

My seat-mate wore a cloak that had started out to bamboozie the American people with the idea that it was worth \$100, but it wouldn't mislead any one who might be nearer than half a mile. I also

Pleted. That this was eminently satisfactory

issovered that it had an air about it that would indicate that she wore it while she cooked the pancakes and fried the doughnuts. It hardly seems possible that she would do this, but the garment. I say, had that air about it.

She seemed to want to converse after awhile, and as she began on the subject of literature, picking up a volume that had been left in her seat by the train boy, entitled "Shadowed to Skowhegan and Back; or, The Child Fiend: price \$2." we drifted on pleasantly into the broad domain of letters. Incidentally I asked her what authors she read mostly.

"O, I don't remember the authors so much as I do the books," said she: "I am a great reader. If I should tell you how much have read, you wouldn't believe it."

I said I certainly would. I had frequently been called upon to believe things that would

Make the Ordinary Rooster Quail. If she discovered the true inwardness of this Anglo-American "Jewdesprit," she refrained from saying anything about it.

"I read a good deal," she continued, "and the keeps me all strung up, I weep, O so easily." Just then she lightly laid her hand on my arm and I could see that the tears

LASSOINC A BRIDE.

LASSOING A BRIDE.

How "Big Charley" Wooed and Wedded "Meetutse Nauce."

Intelligence has just reached here of the first wedding at Lander, Wy. T. "Big Charley" has wedded "Meetutse Nance." a noted native sage-brush belle. bride and groom came seventy-five miles on horseback to the squire's, the former sitting her broncho a firmly and squarely as "Big Charley, and in exactly the same fashion. When within a few miles of the squire's they met that functionary, surrounded by some half turned restive and declared that she did not propose to marry "any man on earth." But the boys were equal to the occasion,

How a Private Soldier Feels Before His First Fight.

Brave Men Made Cowards by Having to March to Possible Death.

Bibles Not in Demand Excepting for Use as Breast-Plates.

Murray in Washington Republican

I have not written much for publication in the great moulder of public opinion lately because I did not feel well. I was fatigued. I took a ride on the cars last was early to heart to dally with facts comifating the carbon in men came by us bringing a dozen or more of the wounded of the First Virginia Regi-ment of our brigade (which was ahead of as) on stretchers. As far as I can recall my own sensations, and as far as I observed my comrades, I don't think that anything like fear was exhibited, but it is certain that the enthusiasm of the day be-fore was very much cooled by the frequent storm of shell, grape and canister shot that crashed among the tree-tops above us. When the infantry lines closed and the roll of musketry was almost incessant we found we were obliged to an- were ordered forward to the brink of the stream, and I don't think a single man hung

When We Opened Fire tion two ranks order, and, as well as I can remember, the only apprehension shown was by the front rank men, who cursed at the rear rank men for firing so close to their ears. In some cases in the heat of the rapid firing the front rank men had their hair

than himself.

Now, with the veteran soldier the case is different. After long drilling and discipline and exposure to danger he becomes callous to the peril he must undergo. He simply does not think at all of the danger he must confront when going into battle, or if he does think it is with the same insonciance and carelessness begot of habit, such as I have hitherto spoken of in these columns as observable in women and children of Petersburg during the siege under a storm of shot and shell.

Custom Blutts all Sensibility to Peril.

Custom Blunts all Sensibility to Peril. After our regiment had been in two or three battles, even when drawn up in line pre paratory to an advance, and while shells were ploughing up the ground around them, I have often seen groups of men seated on a spread-out blanket playing poker with as much zest and sang froid as when in the safety of their winter-quarter cabins, and around them would be other groups stand-

I have seen it stated that the troops were accustomed to pull ou their Bibles on the eve of a conflict and study them prayerfully. That is all nonsense, as far as our regiment is concerned (and I can only speak for that). The truth is, that when the real work of campaigning and marching began in 1862 I don't believe there were hall a dozen Testaments in the entire regiment. We "shucked to the buff," so to speak, and I did not carry an ounce weight more than was absolutely nacessary. You see, besides haversacks, with three days' rations, rifte and accourtements, we had also to pack eighty rounds of cartridges—forty in the box and forty rolled in the blanket—no light load for rapid marching.

There was one think that struck me as singular when the regiment was drawn up on the eve of a charge, and old soldiers will recognize the truth of my statement, and

hat was the effect that the preparatory act and upon the men (I can't speak more explicitly in a family journal), but men would constantly drop out of the ranks a few baces to the rear and return clean up to the time that the order

"Forward, Guide Centre" was given. Now, while the men were thus standing at ease in the line, to all appearances they would be as cheerful and chatty in relation to the issues of the coming bat-tle as if they were sitting around a winter The man of acute sensibility camp-fire. no matter what may be his personal courage, must have solemn thoughts when he reflects that in the next half hour he may be stretched upon the plain a ghastly corpse, for he has seen it in the case of many of his comrades. Nobody or sensibility could go into battle the first time with an utter disregard of the peril he must meet with. The danger is too imminent to be lost sight of. But what I want

nent to be lost sight of. But what I want to urge is, that as "eels get used to being skinned," as the saying goes, so the veteran soldier becomes callous to the possibilities of the situation.

The histories have frequent mention of armies being "eager to be led to the fray," etc., but I think this phrase was evolved from the imaginations of men who never saw a squadron or a regiment set in the field. The army of Northern Virginia was, perhaps, as gallant an army as ever drew a trigger, and I don't believe I am misstating facts when I say that they were never eager for battle as such, but they wanted to be led on when in their judgment an advance was deemed necessary. As a rule there was no bersonal hostility between the combatants.

rule there was no personal hostility between the combatants.

Now, just here I want to make an exception, and it is an exception that proves the rule I have stated. When the opposing lines came together in a bayonet charge, and it was very seldom they did so-for either one side or the other would give way before the actual clashing of bayonets—bad blood was engendered by the personal contact, and hatred and

that I had never, never read. When she looked at me with that far-away expression in her eyes, and with that far-away expression in her eyes, and with her hand resting highty on my arm in such a way as to five the gorgeous two-karat Rhinestone from Pittsburg full play, and told me how meb works as "The New Made Grave tor. The Twin Murderers" had cost her many and many a copious tear a tone and work up their honest perspiration into gadding tears, far be it from me to grudge had no or boon.

I hope that all who may read these lines and who may feel that the pores of their sikin are getting formla and slugrish, owing look minerted antipathy toward physical exertion, and who feel that they would rather work up their perspiration into we can she first the straight of the structure. The form are suggested to the corral six mere to the corral who may feel that the pores of their sikin are getting formla and slugrish, owing look minerted antipathy toward physical exertion, and who feel that they would rather work up their perspiration into we can she different ways of end shall be supposed to the structure of the stru

ware Drummer Told.

Helped a Passenger in Distress.

A Rough Diamond "in Feathers and a Mirror-How He Employed His Women's Fixings."

"Story! It don't amount to anything,"

hot day in July; thermometer away up in the nineties and the car just in a blaze. The car full and a great many women aboard. Just back of me was a nice-looking young woman dressed in deep mourning and she held a baby in her arms, a wee, wee thing. and that the child was wailing pitifully and the young woman was crying. It was just a mite of a child, puny-looking, and I should judge barely six weeks old. Back of her sat Stebbins, looking as cross and surly as a bear with a sore head, apparently annoyed by the cries of that buby. The woman's back being turned to Hiram, he couldn't see she was crying. Off started the train, and the dust and the cinders sifted through in showers. Most everybody seemed cross, and Hiram uncommonly so. There was no smoker on the train, and we had to stay in that car. That baby's crying bothered me as it did eyerybody else. Turning around I saw the young woman take a nursing bother of a basket, then judge barely six weeks old. Back of her

A Small Earthenware Jug, and she uncorked it. It was full of milk, and she began to fill the nursing-bottle. A drop of milk fell on her hand and she tasted it, then looked very much distressed. She put back the nursing-bottle and the jug in the basket again, and didn't feed the baby "'What on earth shall I do?' I heard her say. 'The milk is as sour as vinegar and will kill the child,' and she began to cry

is just streamed down her pale cheeks. Then Hiram B. Stebbins shook himself up and leaned forward and said to the young woman kind of cross like:

"Your infant, ma'am?"

"Oh, no, sir. It was my poor sister's, and she died a week ago—died of a broken heart because her husband, this little baby's father, was killed on a railroad a few days before baby was born. It's a delicate child and half starved, and the hot weather has turned the milk sour. What am I to do? I am trying to carry the poor little child some hundred miles turther on to my mother, and if I can't feed it it will die before I get to the end of my journey, it's so feedle now. Then she sobbed afresh and the baby sobbed too.

"Hiram B. Stebbins didn't say aparthing."

Good! That pays her for abusing my hair! Fill fix her on the big feet before the week is out!"

She had been watching the fight through the cracks of the barn.

MAYOR STEEPULS' BRIDE.

Poor Stanley Huntley's Story of a Holiday in a Dakota Town.

In its last issue Drake's Travellers' Magazine prints an article by the late Stanley Huntley, found among his papers after his death. It describes his actual experiences while editor of a paper in Bismarck, Dak... and contains this interesting sketch of a weeding celebration on the frontier:

ply.
"Then the conductor came and Bill went for him at once. When does the train stop—the first place, I mean?" asked Stebbins.
"Thirty-eight miles from here."
"What kind of a place?" asked Stebbins.

"'Not much. Behind time now, and hadn't you better keep a civil tongue in your jaws? Otherwise you're likely to get them jaws broke and likewise put off the

"The talk of the two was so loud and remount some of the difficulties above mentioned. Cards with the following ables on them will soon be for sale by every espectable newsdealer. Any dealer not awing them in stock can be classed as disceptuable:

Date of Letter and Number.

Date of Letter and Number.

The convenience of the arrangement will to toce be understood. A glance shows the late of writing, and tells whether it is the get some all this train stop so that I can get some milk, or are you willing that some of the passengers it added threatening that some of the passengers it added the passengers. Ladies and gentlemen, 's.id he, 'but most especially ladies, I want your kind attention. On this train—in this car—there is a little baby whose mother is just dead. That baby is going to perish right before your eyes for the want of a drop of milk. Here is a conductive that won't stop this train so as to save the life of that poor little child. I put it to you—shall this train stop so that I can be a supplied to the passengers. The passengers is a supplied to the passengers in a supplied to the passengers. The passengers is a supplied to the passengers in a supplied to the passengers. The passengers is a supplied to the passengers in a supplied to the passengers. The passengers is a supplied to the passengers in a supplied to the passengers in a supplied to the passengers. The get some milk, or are you willing that the baby should die, all on account of a lunkhead of a conductor?"
"By jabers! O'ime wid you and the young woman ivery toime,' said a big Irish-

And Cried, 'Shame! Shame!' "'But,' said the conductor somewhat scared at the storm he had raised, 'there isn't any milk at the next stopping placenor at the next station neither.' 'Can't you stop at some farmhouse

then? asked Hiram.
"There isn't a house along the line of road for the next twenty-five mile.' "There must be cows somewhere—in the pastures,' insisted Hiram B. Stebbins.

"'And who's to milk them, providing we

This card has been patented in all known larguages and in all civilized countries, and any parties found miring; ng will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

One Editor Who Works.

With the Mr Sale by the Sale out the Sale out it will read about as follows:

"And who's to milk them, providing we see any," asked the conductor, scratching his head.
"Is there any lady in this car that can milk a cow," inquired Hiram. No one responding, it seemed likely that no milk would just be my fuck to have him crawfish!

We'll, I can milk a cow,' said Hiram. I'milked a herd of 'em twenty-five years ago, and ann not ashamed of it. Now, Mr. Conductor, that you seem more amenable to reason, you will let me go forward, and when I spot a cow the engineer has got to stop the train, for I am bound to find some milk for that baby."

"Oh, the dear, thoughtful man!' said all the women, and 'Bully for you!' cried the men.

No. 320.

This card has been patented in all known larguages and in all civilized countries, and any parties found miring; ng will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

One Editor Who Works.

could all see the cow stalking from the cars, and the excitement was intense. Hi-

buund to GET SOME MILK.

hallooed themselves hoarse, and some or the women cried, they were the excited. One old lady just smothered kiram B. Stebbins with her kisses. Anyhow, that peor baby got his fill of good sweet, fresh milk, stopped crying and came through safe."

"No sequelon set."

safe."
"No sequel?" asked some of the listeners
"Not that I know of. Hiram didn't marr,
the pretty girl who was taking care of th
baby. I met him three weeks ago goin,
north from Atlanta. He wasstill travelling

WORKING A WIDOW.

The Mean Advantage Some Sporting Characters Took of a Western Woman's Peculiarities. [Detroit Free Press.

Some weeks ago a widow moved into De roit from a town in the western part of the State. She brought with her a bulldog, which showed game in every movement and it was not long before every butcher and sport in the neighborhood wanted to buy that dog. The widow wouldn't sell at no price. The next thing to buying the dog was to get up a fight between him and another canine of bloodthirsty appearance, but the widow wouldn't hear of this "I want you to understand," she indig-

nantly replied, "that I am a respectable woman, and give no encouragement to such Still, there were one or two men who did

not despair. They began to conspire, and, as a result, they led a fighting dog into a barn near the widow's house, the other day, nd one of them paid a call at the house, and said:

and said:

"In course we knows how you feels about this dog-fighting. We feels-the same, but there's a woman across the alley who owns a dog which she brags ou."

"She can't be no lady," was the retort.

"Exactly, ma'am, or she wouldn't speak of you as she does."

"Speak of me? Why, I don't know her!"

"In course you don't, and I should hate to tell you what she says of you."

"But you must! If she's talking about me, I want to know what she says!"

"But, ma'am, you'll excuse me, you know."

"No, I won't! What does she say?"
"Well, then, begging your pardon, she
nakes fun of your red hair."
"She does?" And she ridicules your dress."

The vixen!"
And she says she never saw such feet on 'I'll sue her for slander! I'll see a lawyer at once!" exclaimed the woman.
"We've got her dog in the barn, ma'am.
It's a dog she brags on. She was a-saying yesterday that if her dog could only get at your dog once there.

or dog once there —"
But he can! You go into the back yard
untie Bravo and take him over there!
It can! whip any such woman's dog I'll
over him!" Exactly, ma'am, and you can trust me see fair play. The arrogant head of sich

slanderful, boasterous woman should be ambled, you know, and it's you who'll The dog was taken to the barn and he did of disappoint his backers. After a fight fifteen minutes he was declared victor, and as the referee gave his decision the idow's voice was heard, saying:
"Good! That pays her for abusing my air! I'll fix her on the big feet before the reek is out!"

wedding celebration on the frontier:

It was a holiday in the town of Prince when Mayor Steepuls came in from a more eastern town with a young and blushing bride. Business was suspended save in the bar-room; the fire engine was washed and the brasses brightened. Some American flags had been extemporized, and a band of the village, consisting of two drums and a cornet, turned out to do honor to the advent. Two chairs had been rigged on the engine, one on each side of Ingenious Inventor.

The one serious drawback in the matter of love is the subject of correspondence. A chap is pretty certain to make use of lots of expressions which he would afterwards deny. He will write twice as many letters as he would admit on a breach of promise suit. In a recent suit in Ohio the defendant swore that he had written no more than fifty letters to the plaintiff. She produced 488. He swore that he had never that he had never the subject of expression. She produced 1956 of them from his letters.

Human nature is mighty forgetful, and, when the heart bobs and thumps and beats and palpitates for love, memory is certain to go off and sit on the fence. Inventive them, is a surface, "This tain't no baby nor milk train as I who was an anylow, it is a large to stop, for a mount to get some milk for that baby."

Stebbins.

"Thirty-eight miles from here,'
"What kind of a place?' asked Stebbins.
"Any refreshments?"
"Noo chance of Milk?'
"Nary chance.'
"Any milk cans on this train?"
"Not one.'
"But there's a baby on board this train that wants milk.'
"This ain't no baby nor milk train as I knows of,' said that conductor indifferently.
"You're a blasted heathen anyhow,' cried Bill. 'This train has got to stop, for a mbound to get some milk for that baby.'
"Not much. Behind time now, and hadn't you better keep a civil tongue in your jaws.' Otherwise you're likely to get then in your jaws.' Otherwise you're likely to get then the fence. Inventive them is some the first of the purty thing. I don't know she can cook, fer I haven't thried that yet, but a ywan av yez is iver hungry, come to the your wrife, we are glad you lied about it. Wo hat haven't many ladies bree, mum, and I'm glad there are not more like you, we hear on the first of nore in the water.'
"Not one.'
"Not one.'
"State of nore in the woll of the pour you are the only real rival the old engine ever had. George, my boy, I congratulate you, and so do the boys, and may the firse of the only the only real rival the old who which I know are crackl never put out. Shake, old man!" And the applause that followed was as hearty as the welcome. Counubial bits and protracted imbibition were too much for the mayor's warm heart. Tears stood in his heart as he replied: "Me an' th' old wom n is much obliged to yez, b'ys; ye've done the purty thing. I don' know she can cook, fer I haven't thried that yet, but av wan av yez is iver hungry, come to the house—yez moind well where it is, fer yez 'ave all been drunk there—an' see av she don't find somethin' fer yez to ate." And again the cheer was prolonged. The district attorney and the mayor assisted the bride into her chair on the off side of the engine, and, the mayor taking his on the other side, the band started up and the procession moved.

At the house there were more congratulations, and something strong, and during the balance of the day the town was given over to genuine happiness. A homely sort of performance, you may say, but it was an interest and did some very hard thinking. He knew that the Finn income had not been as economically administered since he had taken charge of the mule. Pleasant thoughts had conjured up the lovelight into her eyes. Experience had taught her that there are more vulnerable parts in a married man's cantomy than his heaft. Profiting by this toosted some bread, boiled some potatoes until they burnt their jackets, and was arranging a dish of watercresses when the door opened and her husband came in. There was an unusual kindliness in Mrs. Finn's manner, and an evident desire to anticipate his wants which attracted, Mike's attention. He said nothing to her afbout it. It troubled him, however, during thenight.

Thoughtfulness. [Chicago News.]

Dr. Boynton tells us a story of the gifted him last night and spoke so pleasant but extremely modest authoress, Mrs. Eva Katherine Clapp. Mrs. Clapp had but recently gone to housekeeping, and a lady friend who was dining with her noticed that whenever she wished ber servant to do anything she stepped to the kitchen door and gave her orders in the form of flatter-

"You ought to have a call bell," said the friend.
"What for?" asked Mrs. Clapp, innocently.
"Why, for your servant, of course."
"I will get one," said the authoress

The next day she came home with a handsome silver bell, and, taking it into the kitchen, handed it to the domestic, saying: "Annie, when you want to see me for any-thing just ring this bell."

A Newspaper Writer's Work. (Rehoboth Sunday Herald.)

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen

the shoe was old it was heavy, and the old gentleman threw it with all the might there was in him, and it didn't stop going until it landed under the ear of the "happy" bridegroom and knocken him out of the carriage. He was picked up and carried into the house, where he lay m an insensible condition for ten or fifteen minutes. In the meantime the bride fainted away, and several of the lady guests would have done so had there been any one on hand to attend to them. tend to them.

[N. Y. Times.]

Servant (to drug clerk)-Ol want twinty. foive cints worth of powder. Drug clerk-What kind of powder-face

powder?
Servant—Oi don't know, sorr,
Drug clerk—Who is it for?
Servant—It's for Mrs. Hendricks, the lady
what kapes the boardin' house beyant the

FINANCE IN FINN SHANTY.

What Mickey's Mother Saw in the Embers.

The Portion of a Man's Anatomy More Vulnerable Than His Heart.

A Big Brown Beetle's Painful and Untimely End.

A big brown beetle blundered against a

window of the Finn shanty as the shadow of the tall chimney on the lime mill was thrown over Brown's pond by the setting sun, and, after humming a lively tune against a resonant whole pane, stumbled through a broken one into the meshes of Shun such as lounge through afternoons and Mrs. Finn's black hair. Mrs. Finn was seated before the fire, with her elbows resting on her knees, and evidently thinking of some very serious matter, as she paid no attention to the beetle, which vainly strove to liberate its serrated legs from their environnent. The tame crow sat on the back of a chair, and regarded the insect as a bit of manna sent down to be transformed into crow meat. The beetle struggled, the crow waited for him to get free, and Mrs. Finn thought harder than ever how to regain to it on muddy days. control of her husband, who had unreason ably assumed that, as he was the bigger and stronger of the two, he must of necessity ssess more executive ability than hi wife. This reasoning Mrs. Finn had proved to be fallacious, at least to the satisfactio of Mrs. O'Brien, who had called on the previous day to sell a raffle ticket for Mrs Malone's bedstead.

There's Ne'er a Saviner Woman

than me on Cooney Island-savin' yer prisince-but Mike is afther thinkin' he can buy more wid the money than meself, so he's carrying the money in his blessed pants pockets; an'if raffle tickets was sellin fur two cints a dozen it's meself wouldn't have that much money as 'ud buy a straw in the Widdy Malone's bed."

Mrs. Finn had been sitting still for half an hour. The heat of the fire was very grateful on the chill October night, and she grateful on the chill October night, and she began to feel drowsy. As she looked dreamily into the grate through half-closed eyelids, she saw coming out of the embers a spavined mule, which was also wind-broken, and whose painful wheezing seemed to impart an added brightness to the coals. Upon the mule's back sat a young man, whose well-knit frame was covered with an ill-fitting pair of trousers and a blue shirt. But what bright eves he had, and how they danced in the firelight! And what a happy smile rippled over his face when he saw the young girl standing on the bridge awaiting him! Now he is off the mule's back in a twinkling, and—yes, he is trying to kiss her. Then a gently protesting voice stole out of the grate:

"Arrah, go way wid yer foolishness, Mike" over th' back fince!"

By this time the brown beetle had become hopelessiy entangled and the crow had failen asleep.

When Mrs. Finn had wiped her eyes she looked into the grate again, and saw that the young girl was riding the mule, while the young man led the animal. The Queen of Sheba, no doubt, had a braver palfrey, but no more knightly attendant, and her cheeks could have borne no more roseate a tinge when she met the king than that on the face of the girl as she sat upon the spaybegan to feel drowsy. As she looked

tinge when she met the king than that the face of the girl as she sat upon the spa ined canal mule and cautioned her lover

"Walk Him Aisy, Mike, Dear; bekase ye know, well I'm afeard he might a possibility which was further

away than the north pole.

The fire was burning low in the grate, but Mrs. Finn could see the mule stop before an old red barn. She saw the girl loosen her hold of the mule's mane, and drop to the ground. While the mule was eating hay between his wheezes, the couple seated themselves on the grass beside the stable door, and the young man told of his race over the twelve-mile level up the canal with Paddy Feenan:

"Ye wouldn't think, Biddy, whin ye're lookin' at th' ould meule as she had that strin'th as 'ud puil hay out o' th' rack, but you te her on the ind iv a tow-line, an' give her a gintle dig in th' ribs wid a spade, or annything handy, an' she'll pull yer boat.

ing her hair she discovered the beetle. She placed it upon the window, whence it fell out on the ground. Mrs. Finn put on a dress which closely resembled the one which the young girl had worn when she rode the mule. Pleasant thoughts had

considered to the day like to the day like to genuine happiness. A homely sort of performance, you may say, but it was an anonest one, and bride nor groom never enough that been his patron saint, and that Bacchus had been his patron saint, and—no, he wantled't give up-"Shure, Biddy 'ud be laffin' at me"-but then she was so kind to him last night and spoke so pleasant—
"Yis, but whin she's mad she has an eye in her head like a coal iv fire, an' a v'ice like a saw filin'." While Mike stood undecided whether to go back and make up with Biddy a boy went by whistling "Barney Brallaghan's Courtship." As the melody stole into Mike's ears there floated out of the harbor of his memory a picture of a young couple seated beside an old red barn on the upper end of Cooney Island. Their heads were very close together, and he could hear the refrain the young man was singing to his sweetheart:

Don't say nay, charmin' Judy Callaghan.

Don't say nay, charmin' Judy Callaghan, Only say you'll be Mrs. Brallaghan,

Almost unconsciously Mike found himself hurrying homeward. When he arrived at the door of the shanty he hesitated a moment with his hand on the latch. He half turned to go down the steps again, then suddenly he opened the door and floundered in. Putting his brawny hand deep down in his pocket, he drew it forth full of nickels and rolls of pennies which he slapped upon the table with such a sounding thwack that the rolls were burst open, and the pennies which he slapped upon the table with such a sounding thwack that the rolls were burst open, and the pennies rolled over the floor. Mrs. Finn uttered a cry of alarm, but her fears took wings when Mike lifted his head and she saw his sig, brown, houest face twitching, and his eyelids doing double duty. The next moment her hands were resting on his brawny shoulders.

"Mike!"

"Biddy!"

There was a rush of hurrying feet in the back yard, the door opened with a slam, and little Mike appeared. Said he:

"Mother, the crow is swallyin' a big brown beetle!"

How People Build Houses. Brooklyn Engle.]
I used to know a man who had a "study"

in his house. I often heard him speak of it in a natural, easy way, as a minister or professor would speak. He was not a minister "If I catch you once more in such a-fix. or a professor. He owned a line of drays and did nearly all the trucking in the town. He was a school director for one term. I felt a little curiosity to see his study, and one evening I dropped in to see him. His wife said ne was in his study, but she would call him. He received me and said: "Come into the study and we can light our cigars." I went. The study was a small dark room under the staircase. It had one half window, and must have been dark about ten hours of the day time. There were two or three chairs in it, a long box, covered with chiniz that was awfully suggestive of abandoned shoes, and a seroll saw. That was all. I asked him if he sawed, and he said no. He had this study but in, he said, when he was actively interested in bopular education.

I called not long ago on a friend in the city. He is a wealthy man, so I am proud to call him my friend. I have forgotten what I called no him for; to borrow money, probably. The servant said he was in the library and would see me there. The library was very handsomely furnished. Chairs and a sofa and a sewing machine and one thing and another. There were no books nor any trumpery of that sort around. My friend said they littered a room up so, and and did nearly all the trucking in the town.

his wife didn't like it, so he always read his papers in the dining-room.

A family of my acquaintance has a room that is a profound mystery to me. It opens off the parlor and is furnished in blue. They call it the music room. Of all the people I know, that family knows the least music and most cordially hates what it does know. There isn't a musical instrument in the house, and they once discharged a groom because he plaved the mouth organ. But they are prouder of their music room than of all the rest of their house.

A friend not long ago took me out to see his new "staules." There was only one of it, but he called it "stables." It were very complete. They was of brick, and had grain chutes to every stall, water, apparatus for hoisting hay, two great stalls for the coach-horses and a loose box for the pony and a saddle horse. I asked where hit horses were. He said it didn't pay to keet horses; it was more convenient and cheaper to hire them, and he and his wife were so mortally afraid of horses anyhow they seldom drove. Still, he always wanted a good stable, although, he never expected to keep a horse. his wife didn't like it, so he always read his

BRIC A-BRAC.

to keep a horse

Loiterers.

And on thy dial write, "Beware of thieves!" Felon of minutes, never taught to feel The worth of treasures which thy finger steal, Pick my left pocket of the silver dime But spare my right-it holds my golden time!

The Adorable Red. [Somerville Journal.] Red among the ancients was a sacred color. This may explain why even nowdays men devote many worshipping glances

> Swan Song. (T. R. Sullivan in Life Verses.) Boy, dost thou hope to win her? Cease thy sighing! Eat a good, hearty dinner,

Love defying! Let all thy thoughts tonight of her go free; Tomorrow all her thoughts shall turn to thee

Man, dost thou hope to hold her? No more kneeling! Shrag thy derisive shoulder;

Prove unfeeling! So, as she dreams thy passion doth decay. Her love for thee shall strengthen day by day.

A Desperate Remedy. [Chicago Rambler.] Sponger—"Great Skid! here comes Mosenthal, and I'll have to pay him that VI borrowed two weeks ago. What luck!" Bluff-"I'll tell you how to avoid it."

Bluff-"Pay me the X you owe me, then

you can tell him you're broke. Misogyny. (St. James' Gazette.)
And have you fallen, too, my boy,

As snares to trap unwary hearts? Come, take my arm, and let me know And why the girl attracts you so.

But probably she only shricks. She's good and gentle?—Well, of course She wants to get you well in hand: A sleve of oats will woo a horse To let you mount and take commund She comes of ancient lineage?-Pooh! Those Norman barons used to thieve; And any girl whom Hodge may woo Can claim descent from mother Eve.

That she is rich and you are poor, And that you coveted her gold. Her hair is yellow as the wheat?-Your statement may be justified; But it is no uncommon feat For girls to have their tresses dyed. Her figure is perfection?-Yes!

I'm harsh?-Ha, ha! But who is that, The girl beneath the chestnut-tree. With honeysuckle round her hat? Her image! Can it really be? Miss Pink, you say?-Your sweetheart, Fred! Forgive me! How was I to know? There! Never mind what I have sa There! Never mind what I have said! I loved her mother, years ago!

The Marriage Vows

New York Sun.7
Minister (fashionable church wedding)-Whom God hath joined together let no man Bride (kneeling, whispering)-Remember, George, we are to pass down the right aisle, and do try and not be awkward. You more tify me to death sometimes.

A Wicked Eye.

It constantly is rolling. For it will shut and then will ope All of its own velition. And with adventures make me cope

And, lo! it grows most active. It opes and shuts and gaily winks-Its actions are contagious-For she at me then wildly blinks

My person soundly trouces, And does not care how many, And so through life I sadly fly
My eye does the flirtation— It gets the sport, for sooth, while I

that of a true woman. Neither poverty nor want can vanquish it. Living for those she oves and loved by those with whom she lives-nor danger, nor disease, nor disaster can appeal her: and she will bear scorn, contumely and cruelty without a murmur or a cry and defy the world to do its worstproviding always that she doesn't happen to see a mouse while her bravery is being

And a horrified, mortified, mystified air, Was just about to speak. And the maiden niece-a nice little maid-

And wholly bewitching pout. Said the maiden aunt: "Will you please explain What your heads were doing so close together

My scrupulous care—and it's come to this! you Appeared to be sitting calmly there, And letting a young man kiss you!

"Now tell me at once just what he said, And what you replied. This is quite a trial. So do not stand there and hang your head. Or attempt the least denial!

GOING INTO BATTLE.

The question is often asked of veterans,

singed by the blazes of the rifles of the rear rank men. It wasn't so afterward; for, as we gained in experience, we fought in more open order. Of course these men were untried troops, as I have above stated, tion, but I was awakened by a violent blow but, in talking over the matter many afterward declared that while they felt the full gravity of the situation, that the next moment might be their last on earth, yet they did not feel any fear. Just as they would be willing to wazer their last dollar on a good poker hand, they were willing to wager their lives in the battle.

The truth is that soldiers think in a coming fight that their chances are better than those of their comrades. Every man feels that everybody else is to be killed rather than himself.

progress of the game. I have seen it stated that the troops were

regiment. He was really a man of courage as far as personal fight meant. He was willing to fight any man with fists, rifle, pistol, sword or knife—something that was tangible and that he knew of—but when the intangible prospects of the battle, where his strength and finesse in the use of weapons were of no avail, he sunk like a baby, and was the scoff and jeer of the whole regiment, although he was the first,man struck in our charge against the brigade that had whipped the North Caroling brigade in front of us, and he died in the hospital at Williamsburg a few days thereafter.

A Mocking Bird's Conflict in Front of

Partial Liberty.

How a Sympathetic Travelling Man in feathers and women's fixings. He gave me a kind of suriy nod—the oddest old rough diamond you ever 'skeered up.'" A BIRD STORY.

Atlantic Monthly. The mocking bird's emotions were so in-(New York Times.) ense and so originally displayed that he was a constant source of interest. A hand How do soldiers feel when about to go glass lying face up gave opportunity for an said the tall drummer in carriage hardware,

This writer was a stockholder in a shigh manufacturing establishment that paid six cents a piece for making shirts.

I turned from him to another well-known writer. The latter dabbles mostly in possy. You'll read his fancies daily, for his name is familiar to the poetical devartment of many papers. His poems dealt mostly on the bisses and pleasures of high life, love, women and wine.

I tound him in a garret. Poor devil! He had the price of a supper in his pocket. A faded and farged out creature whose lips had long ago forgotten the prayer they had long ago forgotten the prayer they have once lisped at the mother's kneel had long ago forgotten the price of a supper in his pocket. A faded and farged out creature whose lips have once lisped at the mother's kneel had long ago forgotten the price of a supper in his pocket. A faded and farged out creature whose lips have once lisped at the mother's kneel had long ago forgotten the price of a supper of the price of a supper of the price of a supper with the exception of my company (Warrenton beaged from the poet the price of a supper white exception of my company (Warrenton white ex

bill of his double with his own, and moved all the way to the bottom of the glass, not taking it away, but apparently trying to seize the one which opposed his. He lowered his head as though to take hold of the enemy's foot, then pulled himself up as straight as a soldier, wings and tail constantly jerking with excitement. After indulging for some time in these proceedings, he dodged around behind the glass, plainly expecting to pounce upon his opponent, and surprised not to do so. Several times he drew himself up, swe led out his breast and blustered before the glass. Once he flew up with the reflection in the manner of a quarrelsome cock, and upon reaching of a quarrelsome cock, and upon reaching the top of the glass naturally went over and of a quarreisome cock, and upon reaching the top of the glass naturally went over and landed behind, without an enemy in sight. Upon this he stared a moment, as if dazed, then shook himself out and flew away in evident disgust. The deliberate, leisurely dressing of plumage with which many birds pass away the dull hours is an occupation in which the mocking bird never had time to indulge. He was a bird of affairs; he had too much on his mind for loitering. A few sudden, thorough shakes, a rapid snatching of the wing and tail feathers through the beak, or, after a bath, a violent beating the air with both wings, while holding tightly to the perch with his feet, sufficed for his toilet. Notwithstanding his apparent carelessness, his plumage was soft and exquisite in texture, and when wet the downy breast feathers matted together and hung in locks, like hair. Through a common magnifying glass each tiny barbule was seen to be fringed with gray and silvery white, so finely that the rings could hardly be seen.

white, so thely that the rings could hardly be seen.

The first time the mocking bird's door was opened he was not in the least surprised; no doubt, seeing others at liberty, he had expected it. At any rate, whatever his emotions he instantly savent or the was opened he was not in the least surprised; no doubt, seeing others at liberty, he had expected it. At any rate, whatever his emotions, he instantly ran out on the his new world from this position. He was in no panic, not even haste. When fully ready, he began his tour of inspection. First, to see if he really could reach the window, each of the three, but gently, not bouncing against them so violently as to fall to the floor, as more impetuous or less intelligent birds birds invariable of the window, each of the three, but gently, not bouncing against them so violently as to fall to the floor, as more impetuous or less intelligent birds birds invariably of the was assisted, and never tried against lew all around the room, touching it gently everywhere, to assure himself of its nature. Convinced thus in a short time that his bounds were only widened, not removed, he want to investigate closely what he had is bounds were only widened, not removed, he if lew ward not investigate closely what he had is bounds were only widened, not removed, he he was in the paper of the large black heads of him most completely on the direct day; he fill the child,' and she began to reproduce the ward of the window, such as the wall and the provided that myster of a box on he way, every piece of fruiture, pictures, books and the pin-cushion, where he was declared victor, and as the referre gave his decision the wild was voice was heard, saying what and to result when the provided and the young and dath of the body, but the teady the his distribution. The pays let for abusing my and as the referre gave his decision the will kill the child,' and she began to reproduce the his his ment when the provided the myster of a busing my and as the referre gave his decision the will kill the child,' and she began to reproduce the will kill the child,' and she began to reproduce the window so constitute the constant of a brown his was the result when the wild was not the provided the myster of a business and the body to the direct when the wi

defendant swore that he had written no more than fifty letters to the plaintiff. She produced 488. He swore that he had never used a tender expression. She produced 1956 of them from his letters.

Human nature is mighty forgetful, and, when the heart bobs and thumps and beats and palpitates for love, memory is certain to go off and sit on the fence. Inventive genius has at last been called into play to surmount some of the difficulties above mentioned. Cards with the following tables on them will soon be for sale by every respectable newsdealer. Any dealer not having them in stock can be classed as disreputable:

The convenience of the arrangement will at once be understood. A glance shows the date of writing, and tells whether it is the fifth or ninety-fifth epistle. In case of a quarrel and the return of keepsakes and letters, each party knows exactly how many ietters should be handed over. It a breach of promise suit is threatened the young man sits down to figure uphow often he has laid himself liable. The average love letter will pan out about as follows:

Save the life of that poor little child. I put it to you—shall this train stop so that I can get some milk, or are you willing that the baby should die, all on account of a lunk-head of a conductor?

"By jabers! O'ime wid you and the young man sits down to figure uphow often he has laid himself liable. The average love letter will pan out about as follows:

And Cried, 'Shame! Shame!

Fond Exp. Ref. marr'ge. Date, "Dovey," 70
No. 320. "D'rh'g," 52

Todate, "D'rh'g," 52

Date, "D'rh'g," 52

Todate, "D'rh'g," 52

This arrangement shouldn't be as one-This arrangement shouldn't be as one-sided as the handle on a jug, and a com-panion card, invented for the use of the softer sex, will be for sile by the same respectable dealer. When properly filled but it will read about as follows:

way boad conOne Editor Who Works.

(Stoughton (Wis.) Rub.)

Here is what we have done all the season and expect to do hereafter: Break one colt every month, feed one pig, curry and care for one span of horses, saw a cord of ing wood per month, hoe our garden, cut the wood for the joint pressions per call. The properties of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 turns in each minute; in an hour, 28,000; in a day of only five hours, 300.0. The man, therefore, who made 1,000. Only the milk of weeds around our house, be carpenter and in the distant, and we downed brakes without whistling, tor we was a red cover which includes proof for true cow was seen and make about 12,000 impressions per day. Between 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight were adproof, which includes proof for the cown was seen as well as paper, furnish twenty-four columns of reading matter every week for the Hub, and what few moments we find of cossionally we put in on the study of shorthand. We are willing to make affit and ocasionally we put in on the study of shorthand. We are willing to make affit and the strange cow is no easy matter. Hiram on the full run.

"For a strange cow is not any of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, ward in the down that present the engine and I followed him. Stephen and I followed him. Cows were scaree in that present the gard and one was a rare constant. The word was a red cover the milk and the word was seen in the distant, a present constant the part of the pen and I followed him. Care for one span of house, be carpenter and of the weeds around one was a red cover the pen and I followed him. Care for the milk was a red cover the pen and I remarkable. Many men—newspaper was a red cover the pen and I for the mil

"I want you to prepare plans for a \$75,000 residence," he said to a prominent Baltimore architect a year or two ago.

"Exactly, sir. What is your business, please?"

"I am a speculator, sir. What has that to do with the plans?"

"Oh, a great deal. In such cases we always plan the basement, and then wait a year to see whether the hole in the ground is sold by the sheriff or the speculator is able to go ahead. I'll plan your basement at once, sir."

The hole was sold by the sheriff the other day.

"The hole was sold by the sheriff the other day.

"I want you to prepare plans for a \$75,000 rem B. managed things beautifully. Maybe she was a kind of providental cow. He was bold, yet conciliatory. At last Hiram, after a quarter of an hour's hard work, cornered that cow. What if she were dry? No; she wasn't. There were dry? No; she wasn't. There were fences to climb, and some of them barbed-wire ones. What if Hiram should drop his butter kettle or specified the cars, and never was a hero more warmly greeted; even the conductor was pleasant to him. The men

Orner.

Drug clerk-Oh, yes! I used to board with Mrs. Hendricks myself. She wants insect powder.

"It's yourself knows well, Mrs. O'Brien,

Sponger-"How, for heaven's sake?"

A victim to the many arts That women viciously employ You are engaged, your father says. The story of your fatal craze She's pretty?-Yes, she ought to be: They all have learnt to paint their cheeked She sings divinely?-I shall see

She has a fortune?—And be sure
That all the world will soon be told

Fine figures capture foolish hearts, And testify the great success Of lacing, and deceptive arts.

Rambler.1
I am a most sedate young man Opposed to all firtation; But ever since my life began Because I have a wicked eye

I meet a maid upon the street. Her face is quite attractive, On her I think my eye to treat

In manner most outrageous.
Her escort then perchance sees this And on me quickly pounces. Tho' maids be here and maids be there

But get the castigation Her Only Weakness. [Fall River Advance.] Bravery! why there is no bravery like

[Margaret Vandegrift in November Century.] The maiden aunt, in her straight-backed chair, With a flush on her pale and wrinkled cheek,

You could easily. I assure you, Jane, have knocked me down with a feather! "When I think of your bringing-up-my care,

CHALI.

BY GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Two years rolled by, when the chances of the service brought me again to Bombay. Unexpected circumstances had caused a new mission to be assigned to me on account of my knowledge of the country and the The old admiral leaned back in his chair, and in shrill, piping voice, said: "Yonce had a little love adventure, a very singular one; would you like me to tell it

He spoke, without moving, from the depths of his great arm-chair, still keeping upon his lips that derisive smile which never left them, that smile a la Voltaire. which made him pass for a frightful sceptic.

Davy when I was charged with an astro-nomical mission to Central India. The English government furnished me with all the means necessary for carrying out the enter-

the most prosperous in Central India, and at that time governed by the Rajah Maddan, a rich prince, who was tyrannical and violent in the extreme, a true oriental sovereign, generous and cruel, affable and sanguinary, with a feminine grace and a

the border of a small lake. From a distance it resembles a white spot, increasing size as one approaches, and, little by tle, domes, spires and minarets greet the

little, domes, spires and minarets greet the travellers' eye.

At about an hour's journey from the gates I found an elephant superbly caparisoned, surrounded by an escort of honor which the sovereign had sent to meet me, and I was conducted in great pomp to the palace.

I should have liked to have had time to dress myself properly, but the royal impatience would not allow it. I was introduced into a great hall surrounded by galleries which were filled with men clothed in the most magnificent garments.

which were filled with men clothed in the most magnificent garments.

Upon a bench, like one of our garden benches, but covered with rich velvet. Perceived a glittering mass, a sort of sitting, dazzling sunlight: it was the Rajah who awaited me. He had upon his person ten or fifteen million diamonds, and upon his forehead shone the famous star of Delhi, which has always belonged to the illustrious dynasty of the Pariharas of Mundore, from which my host was descended.

Mundore, from which my host was descended.

He was a young man of about twenty-live years, who seemed to have negro blood in his veins, although he belonged to the pur st Hindoo race. He had large, expressionless eyes, high cheeks, thick lips and a coarse beard; his forehead was low, and his teeth were sharp and white.

He arose and came towards me, extending his hand. Then he made me sit beside him upon a seat which was so high that my feet scarcely touched the ground.

He at once proposed a tiger hunt for the next day. He was evidently persuaded that I had come that long distance simply to amuse myself and ioin in his sports.

As he could be of the greatest assistance to me, I thought it best to conform to his desires. He was so pleased with my ready assent to his plans that he wished to show me at once a combat of gladiators, and dragged me to a sort of arena situated in the interior of the palace.

Upon his order, two men appeared, armed with steel spears, who at once attacked each other. The struggle was long and desperate. The Rajah watched the contest with a ferocious, passionate joy. He trembled with excitement, uttered howls of satisfaction, and cried unceasingly: "Strike; keep striking!"

One of them at length fell unconscious:

of them at length fell unconscious; had to be carried from the arena, and the jah heaved a deep sigh of regret, of grief it it was so soon over. t it was so soon over.

Then he turned to me and asked me what anought of it. I was disgusted, but I preded to be greatly pleased. Then he orded me to be conducted at once to the uch Mahal (the pleasure palace), where I stors ide

is sovereign.
The Rajah appeared and again shook my

of an old palace at the other end of the gardens.

It was a veritable mass of rocks, peopled only by great monkeys. At our approach they began to scamper over the stones, making horrible grimaces. The Rajah laughed madly, and pinched my shoulder in testimony of his pleasure. When he had had enough of this spectacle, he dragged me through the gardens back to my palace, and left me, recalling to me the fact that a grand tiger hum would take place the next day in my honor.

I attended this hunt, then a second, a

I attended this hunt, then a second, a third, ten, twenty in rapid succession. We chased in turn all the animals which the country produced; the panther, the bear, the elephant, the antelope, the hippopotamus, the crocodile and half the beasts in all creation. I was tired to death of the sport. At last the ardor of the Rajah abated, and at my earnest entreaty Me left me a little opportunity to work. He contented himself with overwhelming me with presents. He sent me jewels, costly garments and rare curiosities, which Haribadada presented to me with a respect apparently as profound as if I had been the Great Mogul himself, although in his heart he thoroughly despised me.

And every day a procession of servants brought me on golden plates a portion of the royal repast; each day it was necessary for me to appear and take an extreme pleasure in some diversion especially gotten up for

at me with her great dreamy eyes. She was a gentle, timid little thing, and I grew to love her as if she had been my own child. The Rajah still continued to lavish gifts

But Chali could not take her eyes off of it, nor cease to admire it. She kept asking me, "Will you let me touch it?" And when I authorized her to, she raised the cover and shut it with the greatest care. She caressed it gently with her slender fingers, and seemed to feel, at this contact, a delicious joy which penetrated her very heart. At last my work was finished, and it was necessary for me to depart. I was a long time in making up my mind, retained as I was by my love for my little friend. Finally, however, I had to go.

The Rajah in despair arranged new hunts and new gladiatorial combats; but after "What ellege has possings." Why, the president of Yale College has resigned."

two weeks of these amusements I declared that I could remain no longer, and he let me depart.

The adieus of Chali were heartrending.
She threw herself into my arms and sobbed bitterly. I could do nothing to console her. Suddenly an idea came to me, and, rising, I went and got the shell box and placed it in here ands. "That is for you. It belongs to you."

Sev Curran.

The man's face assumed a troubled expression, and he replied, uneasily:
"You had better not speak of her."
"Why? She was a nice little girl."

'She turned out badly."
'What, Chali? What has become of her?

sey Curran. 1...en I saw her smile. Her face lighted up with joy. She kissed me furiously, but she burst into tears again at the final parting.
I bestowed a fatherly kiss and some trinkets upon the rest of the little ones and departed. Judge at a Horse Trot, He Leaves With-

Coming Home, His Mother Gives Him a Warm Reception.

out Naming the Winner.

RACING TOW-BOYS.

of my knowledge of the country and the language.

I finished my work as quickly as possible, and, as I had three months before me, I thought I would go and make a little visit to my friend, the Rajah Maddan and my dear little Chali.

The Rajah received me with wild demonstrations of joy, and did not leave me a moment to myself on the first day of my return. One of Hathorn's coaches had just turned down Northampton street to enter the stable and allow the blue-faced driver a few minutes to take a lunch as Mrs. Curran came into the sitting-room from her kitchen with a big bundle of clothing under her In the evening, however, finding myself free, I sent for Haribadada, and, after many diverse questions, I asked him: "Do you know what has become of the little Chali, that the Rajah gave me?"

arm.
"Patsey! Patsey!" she cried. "Patsey,
where bees yez? Ef yez wants to go to the Wist Ind with me yez musht stir yer boots, fur I must be back in toime to get tay for the father av yez or there'll be a row."
"Yer said yer wan't goin' to let me go wid yez," answered the young scion, "and I didn't put on my shoes an' stockens."

"What, Chali? What has become of her? Where is she?"
"I tell you she ended badly."
"Ended badly?" Is she dead?"
"Yes. She committed a villainous act."
I was greatly moved. I felt my heart beating rapidly, and a sharp agony tore my breast.
I continued: "A villainous action? What did she do? What happened to her?"
The man became more and more embarrassed. "You had better not ask," he said. "But I wish to know."
"She stole." 'Niver ye mind the fate, but come wid me. It is a fine by yive been today, an' O"ve a mind to give ye a ride. Hurry up, now or Oi'll change it agin. There's tin cints pace for six sheets, that's sixty, and a dozen "She stole."
"What, Chali? What did she steal?
Whom did she rob?"
"You, my lord."
"Me? How was that?" She stole from you, on the day of your parture, the box which the Rajah had yen you. It was found in her hands."

"The shel. box."
"But I gave it to her."
Haribadada raised his eyes and gazed at me in stupefaction. "Yes, she swore, by all the sacred oaths, that you had given it to her. But no one believed that you could have offered to a slave, the gift of a sovereign, and the Rajah had her punished."
"What, punished? And what did they do to her?"
"They tied her in a sack, my lord, and threw her into the lake, from that window, from the window of the chamber where we now are, and where she committed the theft."

I felt myself suffering more acutely



"I'm thinkin' it must have been put in the leg of me stockin'. Ef yez gentlemen will get out av the car I'l look." None offering to depart, and no money coming to pay her fare she and Patsey were forced to dismount and go on foot.

"Ye'll hev to run hum, Patsey." was her command. "Oive lost the money an' can't ride, and ye'll not be standing it to walk that far I'm going. Be a good by, an' hev the fire hot agin me comin' home." Saying this she shouldered her bundle and started toward the West End, while Patsey went homeward whistling an air composed of "See-Saw" and the "Bold McIntyre" in about equal proportions.

To tell the truth, he did not seem to be very heart-broken or disappointed over his last ride. He turned up into a little alleyway, took a white object out of his pocket, untied it carefully, smiled, replaced it and went on toward his home again.



"HOW MUCH DO YOU AX?"

Coming to a toy shop and news stand he entered and stood learing over the show case for fully five minutes. When the lady in charge asked him what he would have, he printed to a box of torpedoes and said: "How much do yez ax fur 'em?"

"Three cents a bunch, or two bunches for five cents."

and than in our country, but the lower far to story the content of worse.
Policemen and letter-carriers in London are paid from \$300 to \$375 a year, while in the larger cities in this country they receive twice or three times as much.
In South China mechanics receive from \$4 50 to \$8 a month; employes in shops and stores, from \$3 50 to \$4 50; cooks and housemaids employed by foreigners, from \$7 to \$10, while servants and country land laborers employed by natives are paid about \$1 50 per month, with their food, which is worth as much more.

nags and came dashing down toward the indges stand which was a granite post in the sidewalk. The big boy who had proposed the race was fully a length ahead, and so honest Patsev waved his cap for them to go back. Again they scored and came down with rattling harnesses and flying mane, only to be sent back by Patsey.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL,

Mrs. Daniells' Second Lec-





CARESSED BY HIS MOTHER.

He was trying to form an excuse for the top when her next excursion brought out a package of torpedoes and a white piece of cloth, one corner of which had been recently knotted. She looked at it a moment, sat down on the bed, and drew Patsey quietly across her knee.

"Oh, Patsey," said she, "it is lucky fur yez pants that they bees offen yez, or I'd be after spiling them wid spanking." These words were followed by a prolonged howl on the part of Patsey, as the blows descended like strokes from a trip hammer. An hour after this occurred his mother An hour after this occurred his mother entered the room again, stole silently to the bedside and kissed him in his sleen.
"I was that med. so I was afraid I'd hurted the by," said she to her husband.
"He spendin' me money fur shootin' papers, an' his ould mother a wulkin' her legs off fur him, the rascal."

A DETECTIVE'S REMINISCENCES. More Truth Than Poetry in the Belief That Murderers Cannot Sleep.

New York Letter in Galveston News. One of the most experienced members of the detective force of New York was talking a day or two ago about murderers. "The old superstition," he said, "about murderers being unable to sleep in the night has more truth in it than people may With out-and-out murderers the ability to sleep comes, strangely enough, as soon as they have been tried and found

soon as they have been tried and found guilty.

"I once caught a clew that led to the conviction of a woman in Brooklyn named Allen, who had never been suspected of the murder of her husband until I chanced to get on to it. The old man had been dead two years when the woman first began to attract my attention. I was a patrolman then, on the Brooklyn police force, and I got home at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. My room was the fourth story back of a house in Henry street, and I noticed that the lights were always burning when I got in in got home at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. My room was the fourth story back of a house in Henry street, and I noticed that the lights were always burning when I got in in a solitary window in the back of the house on the next street. At daylight the gas was turned out and the shade raised. This went on for a long time, until the summer months came. By this time I had grown in the habit of watching the window carefully. The programme was never varied until the hot weather set in. Then the light went out with the same regularity as soon as dawn appeared. A woman slept in the room, and after she had turned out the gas always raised the shade and opened both the upper and lower sash. She always looked heavy-eyed, and after daylight had got thoroughly into the room she would throw herself on the bed and fall asleep in an instant, as though from sheer exhaustion. That's the way I came to get at the points important promotion. Leave murderers out of the question, and take men who have killed other men, either in self-defence, during a sudden spasm of insanity, or as a means of justifiable revenge. Do you think they sleep well at n ght? Not a bit of it. I know an officer who was standing one day on the corner of his street with his brother when a saloon-keeper came out and shot the brother through the back of the head. My friend whipped out his own revolver and killed the murderer before he could fire a second shot. That justified the homicide, of course. Well, sir, that man is now only 26 years old, and he looks 50. He can't get up before 10 o'clock to save him, because he never sleeps until daylight. Take a case like that of Ed Stokes. Isn't he the latest of the late rounders? He doesn't seem to enjoy standing up to a bar and drinking, and yet at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning he is always to be found in some public place with a friend or two. He does not seem happy, and he moves restlessly all the time. There's more in the old traditions than the know-itall young men of the year '85 are willing to admit."

(Philadelphia Call.)
There is a man in Boston who is 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs but 40 pounds. He is very popular on fishing excursions. The other fellows use him for a tent pole.

ture in the Course.

How to Prepare Bisque of Oys'ers, Escalleped Onions and Corn Muffins.

English Plum Pudding with the Indescribable Flavor.

An unusual array of ladies greeted Mrs. Daniells yesterday morning as she came, rosy and smiling, to the demonstration table. Under the new regime we miss the immaculate cap and "tucker" that has come to be regarded as the regulation uniform of the cooking school, and one could ments gave a distinctly pleasant flavor to Mrs. Daniells proved in this second lecture

the situation, and the result of her efforts is pronounced by all delicious and satisfac-The lesson today, began the culinary

high priestess, includes, as you will see by your programme, bisque of oysters,

Take eight onions and cook in plenty of salt; when tender, drain; put in a baking sprinkle with one cupful of grated bread crumbs and brown in the oven. Cream sauce-One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls temporary.

sauce—One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful salt and some perper with butter in a small frying pan; add the flour, rub until frothy, then add milk, stir until boiling hot, then add salt and bepper.

Onions, as a rule, before October should be boiled one hour; after that month, two hours. After boiling, drain all the water off and put into the dish into which they are to be set in the oven and pour over them the cream sauce. At this point they may be served acceptably without further preparation as cream onions. I gave you the escalloped onions, in order to illustrate what varied and appetizing results may often be obtained by a wise cook with little extra labor. Next sprinkle in a snow on top of the cream oysters the grated bread crumbs, set in the oven and brown lightly and quickly. In making the cream sauce the butter should be stirred frothy, and care should be taken in adding the ingredients to keep it from browning."

The fact that onions daily obtain favor among the most fastidious renders this a very desirable dish as being a dish delicate in flavor and dainty in appearance, from a vegetable usually looked upon as coarse in appearance and rather indelicate, if not altogether immoral in its tendencies. Always serve in the dish in which it is browned.

Corn Muffins.

Take haif cupful butter, half cupful

Take half cupful butter, half cupful sugar, three eggs, one and a quarter teaspoonfuls soda, one pint milk, one and three-quarters cupfuls flour, one cupful cornmeal, two half teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, cream, butter and sugar, add beaten eggs. Then add milk with soda dissolved in it. Sitt flour, meal and cream of tartar to-gether twice, add last: bake in hot oven.

These muffins are particularly nice, if you use the white corn meal, or by using the white one week and the yellow the next you have two kinds of muffins. To vary the recipe again sweeten, with molasses inthe recipe again sweeten with molasses instead of sugar; if you try this take about one-fourth of a cup of molasses in place of the half cup of sugar, or use the "back-inthe-country" rule, two scanty tablespoon-

the hair cup of sugar, or use the back-inthe-country" rule, two scanty tablespoonfuls.

The secret in getting variety in good food
is not to use such a number of rules, but to
vary a few skilfully.

These are not economical muffins at all,
as this recipe will not make more than a
dozen muttins, so if you wish to be saving
do not try them: if you want something
rich and good of its kind, do try them. Dissolve the soda in the milk. At this point,
in reply to an inquiry, the lecturer said she
herself preferred baking powder to soda and
cream of tartar, and gave, as a good rule in
all bread and cake making: "Allow a very
scanty teaspoonful of baking powder to
each cup of flour."

"You see how thin the batter is," letting
a spoonful of golden batter drip slowly
from the maxing spoon. "Dariole molds"
are better for baking these, as they permit
the muffins to rise light and deep. There
are two sizes, the smaller being the better
of the two. These should be filled about
two-thirds full. These in the gem pans
should take about ten minutes, not more, to
lake.

The pound baking powder boxes make

The pound baking powder boxes make

The pound baking powder boxes make very pretty emergency molds for muttins, brown bread and plum pudding even, as such a box will hold quite enough pudding for two people to eat without making them theroughly uncomfortable. Condensed milk cans are even better for mutiins. Turn mutiins, when baked in tins, upside down a moment to steam before slipping out. Upon trying, those baked in a substitute for "Dariole tins" were much lighter than from the gem pans.

English Plum Pudding. Take one-half pound of beef suet, one half pound sugar (scant), one-half pound of flour, three eggs, one nutmeg, one-half tea-

spoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half pint nilk, one-half pound raisins, three-eighths bound citron, one-quarter cupful brandy. Thop suct and rub to a cream; add sugar, spices, brandy, milk, flour and eggs in order given; lastly mix fruit. Steam from six to ght hours. This can be kept for six months and put

This can be kept for six months and put in the steamer an hour before it is required for dinner. Where anything takes so long a time to cook it is wisdom to keep a quantity on hand. In case the above recipe is doubled, the one-half pound of sugar should be made three-fourths and not a full pound. Add to the recipe as given one-half pound of currants as well as raisins. Wash your hands clean. (I've just washed mine.) It will hardly do to use a spoon, because the suet is so difficult to rub smooth without the warmth of the hand. Use also hot milk, as even when smooth cold milk will chill it into lumps again. Just here Mrs. Daniells gave a vain tug at her tight sleeves, saying: "Never have a long-sleeved kitchen dress!"

As you rub the suet, you will find it creams like butter, holding up a handful of salmon-tinted paste; add the sugar next, it will mix as light as butter and sucar does for cake. I suppose it doesn't really make

for cake. I suppose it doesn't really make any difference, but from habit I always throw the spices as I measure them directly

onto the sugar, to have them ready. Keep it beaten light all the way along, add the milk a little at a time; then the chopped raisins, next the citron. We will now steam in these small brown cups, as you will none of you wish to waitsix hours. In this small quantity two and a half hours may do, though a longer steaming would be better. Is a large tin better to cook the pudding in? Oh, no; it is better to have the dish or tin nearly full. Have a cover to whatever you use. Always keep the steamer full of water and put the cover on tight the same way, so that it will fit close. I usually turn the seam to the handle as a guide. There was an audible sigh of relief as the mystery of the eight brown cups was solved, since, after they were set in a shining row on the table, "still the wonder grew" while no one quite liked to ask.

Foaming Sauce.

Foaming Sauce. One cupful butter, two cupfuls powdered sugar, white of two eggs, quarter cupful boiling water, five tablespoonfuls wine or three of brandy. Beat butter to a cream, add sugar gradually, add whites of eggs. The lectures of the Jewish Rabbi, Rev. Solomon Schindler, which have been printone at a time, unbeaten, then wine or brandy. When all is light and smooth, add

water a little at a time. Place the bowl in a basin of hot water, stir until smooth and foaming about two minutes. This can be put together as long as you like before-hand, adding the water only when to be used, at the last moment. Then set in hot

T e coming Easter will fall on the 25th of April. This has not occurred before since 1734, and will not happen again until 1943.

aught to spell several work aught to spell several work and the requisite letters of the alphase with a stick held in his paw.

"I will give any man \$100,000 who will produce anything that will prevent a wall of pressed brick from turning white," says a prominent Chicago architect.

A man in Raleigh, N. C., who has a carp pond, has taught two white herons to catch the fish. Each bird swallows forty-five the fish swall

work at 120 clock.

ried, then partook of dinner and were back in their respective positions as the whistle blew 1 o'clock.

A photograph of a streak of lightning is now to be seen in Philadelphia. It was taken by Mr. W. A. Jennings from the roof of his house, and was only "caught" after fifty exposures had been made.

The official bootblack of the New York Produce Exchange pays \$650 a year for the exclusive privilege of having his assistants go on the floor of the exchange at certain hours of the day to "shine" the boots of the brokers.

hanged.

It required three men with a large wagon to move in lively fashion during the whole of a day to gather up and return to Hillsdale College, Mich., the 600 chairs and benches that had been distributed among the barns and fields in the neighboring country on the preceding night by the students.

There is no crime in England, except murder, which is visited by such severe penalties as that of marrying a ward in chancery without proper leave. Imprisonment for life is the penalty which may be visited on one who elopes with a ward and is afterward obstinate enough not to purge his contempt by a contrite affidavit.

A queer sect in Bessarabia is known as "The Nest for Godly People." Its members dig graves in their gardens, or in the earth floors of their cottages, and lie therein until almost famished. This they do "to commune with God, confess their sins and examine their past lives," and they declare that at such times they "see saints and devils."

Almost every will

devils."

Almost every village in New Jersey is said to have its professional shopping agent. Some of the larger places have several. They buy a dress for a woman, a new hat for a boy, or any article which the countryman needs. The price is twenty-live cents for each commission, and the railroads encourage them with special rates, because they bring trade.

One minute's imprisonment in jail was

raticoads encourage them with special rates, because they bring trade.

One minute's imprisonment in jail was the punishment imposed on a man charged in a Clarendon (Ark.) court with having sold the products of land for which he had failed to pay the rent. The trial occupied several days, and upon the verdict being pronounced the condemned walked across the court room and placed himself in charge of the sheriff, who took him to the jail, where he served out one minute's time.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is called in French "La Case de l'Oncle Tom;" in German, "Oncle Tom's Cabin" is called in French Tomas"; in Dutch, "De Negerhut"; in Flemish, "De Hut van Onkel Tom"; in Hungarian. "Tama's Batya"; in Ralian, "La Capanna Dello Zio Tommasso"; in Polish, "Chata Wuja Tomasza"; in Portuguese, "A Cabana do Pai Thomaz"; in Russian, "Khizhina Dyadi Toma," and in Swedish, "Onkel Tom's Stuga."

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA JEWISH BELIEFS.

Wherein Reformer and Orthodox Differ.

Interviews with Leading Representatives of the Race in Boston.

The Rabbi Schindler Answered by A Christian Clergyman.

of discussion among both the Jews and the Christians of the city. Many of the ortho dox Jews have criticised them severely and dox Jews have criticised them severely and some Christian scholars have taken up the cudgels against the "reform" rabbi. To put the whole matter in as clear a light as possible, and to give all sides a chance we print below interviews with several of the leading Jews in the city, together with, the pith of a letter from a Christian clergyman:

First Rev. Mr. Schindler was asked to state his position in a few words. He spoke in substance as follows: "I do not cook noticity from these lectures. I wish The discussion may well be closed by an some Christian scholars have taken up the some Christian scholars have taken up the used, at the last moment. Then set in hot water to cook.

Rub the butter to cream, and add the sugar gradually; in this form it may be used for hard sauce, piling lightly on a dish. If preferred, flavor with while or escapes of some kind instead of brandy. If wine is used, take a greater quantity; if ordinary flavoring, take one teaspoonful, which is a good proportion of the usual extracts.

Mrs. Daniells closed by saying that if there were any boys present she would use neither brandy nor wine, though, after the process of cooking, the real alcohol flavor is entirely changed, and is imperceptible save in an indescribable flavor, without which English plum pudding.

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A "suicide" club is the latest oddity in sinful London.

There is a building in New York in which 3000 persons find office room.

The Marquis of Bute is building a new castle which is to cost \$15,000,000.

A parrot that sings "My Love is Like a ged. Red Rose," is a California curiosity.

The famous Petit Journal of Paris has a press that prints 100,000 copies per hour.

A man with bright purple hair was the observed of allobservers in a Cleveland (U.) court room.

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A neditor in Dakota makes affidavit that he has seen a spear of growing grass thirty-four feet long.

The Gennous Petit Journal of Paris has a profession of the Messiah. Then I found that other leading citizens, well read and inhulled the profession of the Messiah. Then I found that other leading citizens, well read and inhulled the profession of the Messiah. Then I found that other leading citizens, well read and inclined to the leading citize

A Paris letter writer says Mrs. Mackay has

I statelites, if you can call them such, are with
me. By this I mean the Israelites who have whose duty is to keep the world informed of her movements.

The St. Paul Globe calls attention to the "general fact" that from three-quarters to four-fiths of the births in Dakota at present are of the female sex.

There is a dog in London that has been taught to spell several words by pointing out the requisite letters of the alphabet with a stick held in his paw.

"I will give any man \$100,000 who will produce anything that will prevent a wall of pressed brick from turning white," says

boy amounted to very much when he left home to seil newspapers on the cars.

A jury at Frederick, Dak., that had been out twenty hours considering a knotty problem were allowed to separate to fight a prairie fire that was threatening the town. A man in Paris employs his time in writing the name of God on thousands of slips of paper, which he throws into the Seine, so as to sanctify its waters and the fish in them.

A Japanese court has just set an example to civilization by fining an editor twenty-seven yen for neglecting to acknowledge the source of extracts clipped from a contemporary.

Edward S. Goulston of 61 Hanover street, evidently a very intelligent gentleman, said: "We Jews have different sects, much in the same way that Christians have. There is the orthodox element and the reform element. The reformers have discarded many of the ceremonials which the orthodox observe. For instance, in the orthodox synagogues the men and women are separated, and they were caps and peculiar vestments; in our temple, on the contrary, we have modernized the services so that christian church. In the matter of holidays, where the orthodox Jews observe two days we observe but one."

A couple employed in a Georgia mill quit
work at 12 o'clock, went off and got married, then partook of dinner and were back
ried, then partook of dinner and were back "No, not in this generation. I am an ultra-reformer myself, but I would not approve of that. I think there are not two persons in our temple who would go as far as that. I think it will be a long time before the Jews observe

Sunday as the Sabbath."

"How about the effect of the reform movement on intermarriages between your race

and the Christian race?"
"It is no use denying that there are such brokers.

A New York physician says if a man will take a hot bath and lie in bed sixteen hours, he will arise three-quarters of an inch taller than when he turned in. He says he got a short man appointed on the police force in just that way.

"It is no use denying that there are such intermarriages, but they are very rare, and I do not think their number will increase in this generation, at least. You see, our race has been surrounded as it were by a wall. This has given us an amount of inst that way.

A New York physician says if a man will take a hot bath and he in bed sixteen hours, he will arise three-quarters of an inch taller than when he turned in. He says he got a short man appointed on the police force in just that way.

There is a live oak in Ventura county, Cal., which branches out wide enough to shadow 8000 square feet of ground. Yet a vandal camper built a fire under this magnificent tree the other day and burned it so that it is likely to fall.

Among the strange customs in Georgia is the reckoning of events by the working people from the settling days at the factories. Thus a baby is described as "two settlings old the coming settling." Settling day comes every fortnight.

Blonde Charley, who has been on the night watch at the Nevada restaurant for some time, now goes on day, and A. P. Thompson, formerly dish-bather at the Hope corner, takes the night watch.

The English "Hansard" has just reached it 400th volume. Since the year, 1803 every word spoken in the Houses of Parliament has been faithfully chronicled in it, and so accurate has been the record that no official reports of debates are ever taken.

A man tried in Nebraska on the charge of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial. The second time he was found guilty of the highest offence of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial. The second time he was found guilty of the highest offence of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial. The second time he was found guilty of the highest offence of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial. The second time he was found guilty of the highest offence of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial. The second time he was found guilty of the highest offence of marder was found guilty of manishaughter. He was not satisfied, and was granted a new trial

But he told them they were divine laws, and then they believed in them and obeyed

heart disease is chiefly secondary to some more fatal malady in the blood or other vital organs. That is, it is not the original source of the fatal But he told them they were divine laws, them implicitly. Many of these laws are malady.

most excellent and useful at the present The work of the heart is to force blood into We reformers still use these. For

most excellent and useful at the present time. We reformers still use these. For instance, as to circumcision, any physician will tell you it does great good in preventing disease. As to buying meat, I may say that the laws of Moses were meant merely to prevent the slaughtering of diseased cattle. You yourself know that many diseased cattle are butchered today, and the meat is for sale. When my family want meat they buy it of a Jewish butcher, because then we know it is perfectly good and sound."

"Do you think the reform movement will speedily result in the Jews worshipping on Sunday instead of Saturday?"

"I do not know. I, myself, am in favor of it. Then, too, I am a believer in reform in the matter of church ceremonials. Many of these have already been done away with by the liberal Jews. I know every intelligent Jew in Boston, and I know that they all believe in the opinions advanced in Mr. Schindler's lectures."

Max Friedman of the firm of Friedman Brothers, corner of Lincoln and Bedford streets, is not a member of Mr. Schindler's congregation, and so what he says may be taken as unbiased. "The Jews," he said, are divided, much as the Christians are divided into Catholics and Protestants. The liberal Jews might be called the Protestant Jews. "Most of the Jews in this country come from Germany and Poland; there are a few from England, Portugal and other places. The German Jews are for the greater part reformers and the Polish Jews orthodox. The intelligent Jews all through the country hold the same views with Dr. Schindler."

For the side of the Orthodox Jews, the writer consulted Alfred A Marcus, well-

Schindler."
For the side of the Orthodox Jews, the writer consulted Alfred A. Marcus, well-known throughout the city. On being asked to give his views on these questions, he referred the writer to a sermon delivered by Rev. Benjamin Artom, chief rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations of England, now dead. This sermon, Mr. Marcus said,

Marcus said.

Represented His Ideas.

In it the writer finds these sentences:
"According to some, the Messiah is simply a powerful man, who will lead back Israel to the land of his ancestors, and exercise a cruel vengeance against the tomentors of our race. According to others, the Messiah is simply a myth, not a person, but only a symbol of a period of prosperity for all nations, so that not even the material restoration of Israel will be

required. Both opinions are fallacions. The Messiah, according to the true teachings of our religion, will surely be a man, a descendant of the royal house of David. The Mosaic editice will be reconstructed and the inheritance of Jacob will no longer be in the hands of the stranger, but the Messiah will, according to the Talmud, cause the fall of all tyranny and oppression. Thus Israel's happiness will be the source of happiness to all other human families."

Mr. Marcus also called attention to a meeting of all the leading Jews in London held about forty-five years ago, Sir Moses Montefiore presiding, at which it was declared that, "according to the laws and statutes held sacred by the whole house of Israel, any person or persons publicly de-

statutes held sacred by the whole house of Israel, any person or persons publicly declaring that he or they reject and do not believe in the authority of the oral law, cannot be permitted to have any communion with us Israelites in any religious or sacred act."

At the time of the anniversary services in memory of Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Marcus replied to one of the reformers by citing the twelfth of the thirteen creeds which every jew in his daily prayers repeats, and every boy on attaining 13 years of age knows by heart: "I believe, with a perfect faith, that the Messiah will come, and, although His coming will be delayed, I will still patiently await His speedy appearance."

The discussion may well be closed by an abstract of a letter From a Christian Clergyman.

The coming Easter will fall on the of April. This has not occurred before since 1734, and will not happen again until 1943.

A fellow in Warren county, Penn., has done a good business this fall by seiling well-dried Bermuda onions for hyacinth bulbs.

At Acworth, Ga., two cheerful idiots, about to enter into the comic bonds of matrimony, stood on a tombstone to be wedded.

A boy who bought a quart of New Orleans A boy who bought a quart of new orleans. A boy who bought a quart of New Orleans are made of the company of the com

Tennyson, in his poem, "Vastness," inquires: "What is it all, if we, all of us, end but in being our own corpse coffins at last?" We don't know exactly what it is, Alfy, but

(New York Times.) A Boston young lady visiting in this city

was much pleased with the music of a little German street band that was playing in

front of her friend's house.

"We are often entertained in this way." said the latter. "Don't you have street bands in Boston?" "Oll, yes," replied the representative of Boston culture, "but we don't call them bands, we call them orchestras."

"DROPPED DEAD."

The Fate that Overcame "Little Mac" and Five Other Governors.

Apropos of the sudden death of General George McClellan we note that the New York Sun B. McClellan we note that the New York Sun points out the singular fact that Governor De Witt Clinton, Governor Silas Wright, Governor William L. Marcy, Governor and Chief Justice Sanford E. Church and Governor R. E. Fenton, all of New York State, dropped dead of heart disease, and under quite identical circumstances—each of them dying while reading a letter except Marcy. who was perusing Cowper's poems.

Hold your hand against the ribs on your left side, front—the regular, steady beating of the

great "force pump" of the system, run by an un-known and mysterious Engineer, is awful in its

rew persons and to count their own pusse-beats, and fewer persons still enjoy marking the "thub—thub" of their own heart.
"What if it should skip a beat."
As a matter of fact the heart is the least sus-ceptible to primary disease of any of our vital organs. It is, however, very much injured by certain leng-continued concessions of the vital

certain long-continued congestions of the vital organs, like the kidneys, liver and stomach. Moreover, blood filled with uric acid produces a rheumatic tendency, and is very injurious to healthful heart action—it often proves fatal, and, of course, the uric acid comes from impaired kidney action. kidney action.

Roberts, the great English authority, says that

every part of the heart is to force blood hate every part of the system. If the organs are sound it is an easy task. If they are at all diseased, it is a very, very hard task. Take as an illustration: The kidneys are very subject to congestion, and yet, being deficient in the nerves of sensation, this congested condition is not in-dicated by pain. It may exist for years, unknown even to physicians, and if it does not result in complete destruction of the kidneys, the extra work which is forced upon the heart weakens it every year, and—a "mysterious" sudden death claims another vector.

claims another victim.

This is the true history of "heart disease"—se called, which in reality is chiefly a secondary effect of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and indicates the universal need of that renowned specific, Warner's Safe Cure.

B. F. Larrabee, Esq., of Boston, who was by it

so wonderfully cured of Bright's disease in 1879, says that with its disappearance went the distressing heart disorder, which he then discovered was only secondary to the renal trouble. There is a general impression that the medical profession is not at fault if it frankly admits that heart disease is the cause of death. In other words, a cure of heart disease is not expected of

them!
There may be no help for a broken-down, worm There may be no help for a broken-down, work-our, apoplectic heart, but there is help for the kidney disorder which in most cases is responsible for the heart trouble, and if its use put money and fame in the treasury of the profession in-stead of into the hands of an independent investi-gator, every graduated doctor in the world would exclaim of it, as one, nobler and less prejudiced

A Story of India.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.]

I was thirty-three and a lieutenant in the

prise, and I presently found myself, with a corps of assistants, in that strange, surprising and wonderful country.

I finally reached the objective point of my voyage, the city Ganhara, formerly one of

pitiless ferocity. The city is situated in a deep valley on

ny residence. This palace was situated at he extremity of the park, upon the border of the sacred lake of Vinara. The chamers were lighted by arched windows looking upon the gardens and the lake. The narble floors were inlaid with onyx, lapis

in my honor. attended this hunt, then a second, a

in some diversion especially gotten up for when I was left to myself I worked or when I was left to myself I worked or went to see the mankeys, whose society pleased me infinitely more than that of the Rajah. One evening, as I returned from a walk, I

Rajah.

One evening, as I returned from a walk, I found before the door of my palace Haribadada, solemn as an owl, who announced to me, in mysterious tones, that a gift from his sovereign awaited me in my chamber; and he offered his master's excuses for not having sent it before.

After these somewhat obscure remarks, the ambassador bowed and disappeared.

I entered my room and saw, ranged along the wall, six little girls, standing side by side. The oldest might have been eight and the youngest six. At first I could not understand why these youngsters had been installed in my house; then I divined the delicate attention of the prince, it was a harem that he had presented me.

I felt inclined to burst into laughter at the sight of these midgets, who gazed at me with their large grave eyes. I did not know what to say to them. I wanted to send them back, but one cannot return a sovereign's gift. I must keep them and find a place in my home for this troop of children. Finally, I said to the oldest:

"What is your name, my child?"

She had the air of a little mouse, I raised her in my arms and kissed her. Then, seating myself in Indian fashion, I motioned to the others to range themselves around me, and began telling them fairy stories.

They listened attentively, and trembled with excitement at the marvellous details. When I had finished, I called my servant, and had him bring fruits and candies, of which they ate enough to make themselves sick. Then I entrusted them to his care, directing him to see that they were made comfortable.

For eight days I found a real pleasure in

directing him to see that they were made comfortable.

For eight days I found a real pleasure in playing the papa to these little puppets. We played hide and seek, puss in the corner and blindman's buff, which threw them into transports of happiness. My palace was turned into a sort of nursery.

Chali was my favorite. We wandered together among the ruins of the old palace; we rowed together upon the lake; and when I was at work she would sit for hours gazing at me with her great dreamy eyes. She was

The Rajah still continued to lavish gifted upon me.

One day he sent me a curious object which excited in Chali the greatest admiration. It was simply a box made of shells, one of those paper boxes covered with little shells stuck upon the top and sides. Here it would cost perhaps a shilling, but there its value was inestimable. It was doubtless the first that had ever found its way into the kingdom.

any other woman than Chali

IN THE MASONIC LODGE

Use of the Gavel. "His Majesty Myself" in Syracuse Standard.

WACES IN THE OLD WORLD.

Make Interesting Comparisons.

HOWARD'S LETTER

Lincoln and His Cabinet Officers.

How Many People Can Name Them All?

The Spirit of Mortals Should Not Be Proud.

A Chat on Prison Life at Sing Sing.

Points of General Interest to Everybody.

NEW YORK, November 14 .- One of the most pathetic points in Joe Jefferson's charming (according to the mood he is in) portrayal of Rip Van Winkle, is where on his return to his native village after his long sleep among the mountains, no one remembering him, he says, "And are we then so soon forgot?" I saw in the death notices today the name of a man who, had he died twenty years ago would have had a lengthy obituary in all the metropolitan papers. When I was a youngster he was a leading politician in Brooklyn and later on a conspicuous federal office-holder in this city, a recognized power in State conventions and one of the best known men in Washington. During the early months of President Lincoln's first erm I was on duty in Washington, when there was very little form or ceremony about the White House. National affairs were in a grave and critical condition, place were not quite up to the plane of social usage. Mr. Lincoln was accessible to everybody, but as cares of state pressed upon him and the strata of responsibility multiplied, the natural environs and guards and precautions and customary hedgings that were established, made it more difficult, of course, for people to get at him. The man of whom I speak was a member of Congress. That entitled him to admission on certain days, but more than that, he was an out-and-out Union man, filled with love of country, proud of his party, then in its infancy, and closely allied with that great organization, whose power is little appreciated by the ughtless and careless in this country, the Methodist church. The simple naming of him as a candidate in the section of the State where he resided was sufficient to insure his election, because the Methodists, without distinction of party, rallied about his standard and invariably carried it to a victorious end. So, you see, he was quite a man, and as quite a man he had, I think, the freest access to President Lincoln's the freest access to President Lincoln's privacy of any person in that eventful period, who was not a member of his cabinet, and yet, so far as I have seen, beyond the simple death notice, not a line has appeared about him in any of our papers. He died out of town and was 70 years old. He had lived a long, active, useful, helpful life of industry, and he went to his grave unbonored and unsung. It strikes me that that is a very good illustration of the point made by Brother Jefferson, and an apt suggestion, too, for the swell heads of today, who are just as certain to be forgotten tomorrow as the sun is to rise.

metimes to death.

Accustomed to Gloom and Sadness,

and they are not affected by any demon-

long as 654 is in his cell, or 92 is at work on

me. One represents Captain Grant leaving his home in Galena on April 15, 1861, to offer his services to the Union cause. The other represents President Grant entering the White House March 5, 1869. In the first picture Grant looks like a dry goods drummer with a gripsack, curly hair, curly beard, a "gallus" sack coat and a handsome sombrero. Leaning on the gate post stands Mrs. Grant with a handkerchief to her face, while on the upper step is a curly-headed little girl in a short dress with meks and pantalettes, such as children nowadays don't wear. In her arms she holds a dolly. That, I suppose, is the present Mrs. Sartoris. In the other picture, Grant wears a black hat and walks alone, a secretary following him at a respectful distance. His right hand is thrust into his breast pocket, and he moves along with the marvellous taciturnity that ever characterized him. Now then between those two dates, April 15, 1861, and March 5, 1869. In the other picture, Grant wears a black hat and walks alone, a secretary following him at a respectful distance. His right hand is thrust into his breast pocket, and he moves along with the marvellous taciturnity that ever characterized him. Now then between those two dates, April 15, 1861, and March 5, 1869. In the did. You have seen them, situation, thousands of men in whose hands were placed power akin to omnipotence, who at the time appeared to be great and glorious, a sort of none-such as it were, whose very names are unknown to this generation, and whose deeds and achievements, although recorded in history here and there, are, so far as the average intelligence goes, as truly forgotten as my friend whose inhearsed coffin is borne past my large reveals at any large reveals at any large reveals at a status of society and are cast of the development. What two developments are not naturally men of tenderness. Their very occupation precludes such a supposition. A tender hearted man would never think of applying for such a position. And he couldn't get it if he did. You have seen home in Galena on April 15, 1861, to r his services to the Union cause. The those two dates, April 15, 1861, and March 6, 1869, this nation passed through a series of crises which the history of no other nation can parallel. It brought to the front, under the calcium light of continuous revelation, thousands of men in whose hands were placed power akin to omnipotence, who at the time appeared to be great and glorious, a sort of none-such as it were, whose very names are unknown to this generation, and whose deeds and achievements, although recorded in history here and there, are, so far as the average intelligence goes, as truly lorgotten as my friend whose inhearsed coffin is borne past my door, even as I write these lines, or as poor, tattered Rip, on his return from his refreshtattered Rip, on his return from his refresh-ing nap on old South Mountain. Why, how many of you can tell the names

We remember, of course, the wily and sagacious Seward, who predicted that the war would be ended in from thirty to sixty days; and why do we remember him? I think I hazard very little in saying that the average New York boy remembers him because he has been told by somebody that the bronze caricature at the south end of Madison square "represents the late Secretary Seward." Politicians know of him because his namesake was very actively canvassed as a probable compromise candidate for governor in this last election. Schoolboys unquestionably remember him, because in their histories on the United States.

Brought into their foul-smelling society, garbed as they all are, roughly handled as they all must be, has a headache, or a stomach-ache, or relucts from the coarse and untempting stuff with which they are fed as pigs are fed.

What is it to them? They care nothing. Their rooms are not stone walls and smelly of whitewash, and stomach-turning with disgusting fetidness. They can go and come at their own sweet will. No whip cracks about their ears, no task is set before them from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. Take a kindly-dispositioned man and put him there. He of necessity blunts his nature after a while.

What is it to them? They care nothing. Their rooms are not stone walls and smelly of whitewash, and stomach-turning with disgusting fetidness. They can go and come at their own sweet was commissioners of this city, Mayor Grace today preferred formal charges to the dividence of the methods pursued by the excise commissioners of the methods pursued by the stomach-turning with disgusting fetidness. They can go and come at their own sweet was exposures of the methods pursued by the excise commissioners. Mes your service of the methods pursued by the excise commissioners. They can go and come at their own sweet was exposures of the methods pursued by the excise commissioners. They can go and come at their own sweet as probable compromise candidate in the afternoon. Take a kindly-dispositioned man the average New York boy remembers him because he has been told by somebody that the bronze caricature at the south end of Madison square "represents the late Secretary Seward." Politicians know of him because his namesake was very actively canvassed as a probable compromise candidate for governor in this last election. Schoolboys unquestionably remember him, because in their histories on the United States they have studied that when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on that fearful night, an attempt was made also upon the life of his dear friend and comrade, Mr. Seward. I asked a particularly intelligent girl, and I use the term advisedly because I want to make a point, "Can you tell me the date of Seward's death?" and hang me if she had ever heard of Seward.

I asked a particularly intelligent girl, and I use the term advisedly because I wan to make a point. "Can you tell me the date of Seward."

I suppose the average intelligent person remembers Secretary Stanton, the heroic brute, the extraordinary compound of good and evil, the tremendous executive who vielded power over life and death remors. lessly, always with good intent, but very, ery often with evil results.

But why do they remember Stanton? Partly because, having read about "the war," they constantly come across his name signed to orders and proclamations and despatches, but you take the young only be who will vote for the next President of the United States, and nineteen in every rently of them never heard of Secretary Tanton so clearly and intelligently as to be after to tell you that his name was Edward of Secretary the members of Lincoln's cabinet, they have been add in other ways, that The Boston Glone to the her members of Lincoln's cabinet, they have been add in other ways, that The Boston Glone to the her members of Lincoln's cabinet, they have been a supposed and the letter on Sunday somining just put it at the break fast-table, or at the fireside, or the group after dinner. "Who composed Abraham Lincoln's cabinet, they are and to be a hat there won't be, in the baif million people to whom that question might be put, 100 who can answer it.

I tell you there is no special reason why he spirit of mortals should be proud.

Some years ago a convict was killed in sing Sing prison. His name was Bean. At the time it made a profound impression upon the public mind, but, like everything size, it was long since forgotten. It was broaght to my mind by

A singularly Touching and Interesting to the proposition of the public mind, but, like everything size, it was long since forgotten. It was broaght to my mind by

now in Sing Sing Prison, to which fearful place he has been sentenced to "hard labor for ten years." and where it seems he has been put to the severest possible manual work, where his lungs are filled with each of the coving to the coving to the service of the coving to the coving been put to the severest possible manual work, where his lungs are filled with filings, where his lungs are filled with filings, where he literally has to lift and runsh and roll barrels of cement, where he spends days hammering and filing on the inside of stoves and boilers, where in other words his eversight is being destroyed, his

health undermined, his constitution, feelile at best, broken, and where, instead of being treated intelligently, it would appear he being treated intelligently, it would appear he being treated most ignorarily. A day or two since I called attention in my despatch from this city to this pitiable condition of affairs, and asked if in Sing Sing all men should not be treated alike and impartially.

For heaven's sake what does it mean?

What are we to think when a man bred among books, accustomed to the calm atmosphere of his office, whose extremest lift is that of his pen or pencil, having committed a crime and being sentenced to thard labor," is put to such "hard labor to "hard labor hard labor at his."

Doesn't hard labor mean, in the mind of every sensible person, hard labor of the kind to which he has been accustomed?

Surely in our institution, where shoes and stoves and all manner of commodities are made by convict labor, where there is a breaking of stone and varied phases of mechanical pursuit, where artisans of mechanical pursuit, where artisans of mechanical pursuit, where artisans of mechanical pursuit, where shoemad, and a carpenter at his occupation, and a carpenter at his occupation and accordinate and home consumption of the kind of work that Mr

for instance, in Anburn prison? And isn't is equally absurd to take a narrow-chested consumptive person like Ferdinand Ward and because a thongitless indge upon the bench sentences him to "hard labor," to infer that he meant by that the making of stoves and the rolling of cement barreis? Do we send men to prison to kill them? Must we of necessity clunch the nail of punishment with the hammer of unintelligent oppression?

Let me tell you the story of this man Dean.

For some reason he deserved punishment, I forget what, but he had obtained and doubtless deserved the censure of the officials in Sing Sing. One day it was announced that he was dead. Investigation showed that

Me Died After "Excessive Discipline" in the shower bath, and although a coroner's jury rendered a verdict, "we find no evidence that any prison rule or practice had been violated in the showering of Dean," the fact remains that he was rendered as immovable as though he were in a vice, and showered until he broke down. Imagine an ordinary box. On that the man was seated. His feet went through two holes in the floor; his hands were strapped firmly to projecting timbers, one on either side; a box adjusted about his neck, and made immovable by an upright bur at the left, to which it was attached, in which were holes with pegs, acted as a basin, and was hoisted so that the water, being Gaught therein, was higher than his mouth. Over his head some three or four feet was the shower, operated by a basin, and was hoisted so that the water, being Gaught therein, was higher than his mouth. Over his head some three or four feet was the shower, operated by a basin, and was hoisted so that the left, to which it was attached, in which were holes with pegs, acted as a basin, and was hoisted so that the left, to which it was attached, in which the left, to which it was attached, in which were holes with pegs, acted as a basin, and was hoisted so that the left, to which it was attached, in which were holes with pegs, acted as a basin, and was hoisted so that th For some reason he deserved punishment.
I forget what, but he had obtained and doubtless deserved the censure of the officials in Sing Sing. One day it was announced that he was dead. Investigation showed that Dean," the fact remains that he was placed upon a seat naked, where he was rendered as immovable as though he were in a vice, and showered until he broke down. Imagine an ordinary box. On that the man was seated. His feet went through two holes in the floor; his hands were strapped firmly to projecting timbers, one on either side; a box adjusted about his neck, and made immovable by an upright bar at the left, to which it was attached, in which were holes with pegs, acted as a basin, and was hoisted so that the water, being caught therein, was higher than his mouth. Over his head some three or four feet was the shower, operated by a keeper who, whip in hand, stood in front of this prepared and immovable mass of trembling moscles. With brain and nerves quivering with excitement, Dean awaited what presently came, a deluge. Death-like shudders passed through his form. Every delicate nerve pressed what seemed an eternity of misery to the heart, returning to the brain, and back and forth like a shuttle until sense was gone. Then naked and senseless, taken from the bath, unable to answer the questions put him, he was thrashed with a cat and slung into solitary continement in the dark cell.

Flogged with a cat?

Yes, prone upon the ground he lay, hands

The Prison Association is a good thing as far as it goes, but my Lord, how far does

and senseless, taken from the bath, unable to answer the questions put him, he was thrashed with a cat and slung into solitary confinement in the dark cell.

Flogged with a cat?

Yes, prone upon the ground he lay, hands and feet tied or manucled to the floor, while his sturdy keeper lashed him, lashed him until his back was gridironed with fleshy welts. I found the punishments allotted to prisoners in Sing Sing are the iron collar, the hall and chain, the dark cell and the shower bath, but in addition to that are the paddling, which means excessive beating, and punishment with the cat. The iron collar consists of a band of iron about the neck, fastened with a padlock, from which rise six or seven iron spikes held at the top by another iron band, with this the prisoner is compelled to do his work, whatever it may be.

The Ball and Chain, You Know, of Course.

The dark cell you can't imagine.

It is a dungeon, and there alone, deprived of light and sound and healthful atmosphere, he stays and waits and sickens, secondings to death.

Why don't The GLOBE start this crusade? Such a procedure might perpetuate a memory and a name which would not soon be forgotten.

atmosphere, he stays and waits and sickens,

WOULD BUY HER WITH A HORSE. A Meriden Man's Scheme to Secure a Wife from a Willing Father.

Men who have worn the iron collar, the weight of which, with its super added iron, becomes almost unbearable, torturing the muscles, which stiffen and strain beneath muscles, which stiffen and strain beneath it, say that its torture cannot be imagined, and others who have suffered it and the cell as well say they would rather carry the iron collar for a month than spend two days alone in that dismal dungeon. There is a great deal of humanity in man; there is a great deal of human nature in mankind. MERIDEN. November 11 .- According to tories afloat, "Dr." Bullmoor, an alleged veterinary surgeon here, a short time ago went to Bernhardt Stroebel, the father of a girl, whom he says he wanted to marry, and offered him a good horse if he would prohim his daughter's hand in marriage. Human Nature Has As Many Phases The fond father is reported to have acas the human mind itself. There is no all. quiesced and to have commenced the necessary negotiations with his daughter when Sam Cox, in whose family she had been living, told the girl that in his opinion pervading sentiment, no omnipresent strain be revading sentiment, no omnipresent strain of thought, or feeling, or temperament, that can be called human nature, except this, that under certain conditions the average man is kind and under certain other conditions he is cruel. But even this permits a vast variety and almost interesting study of its development. What would seem cruel to you would be a simple outburst of momentary anger or indignation in another. It is fair to assume that keepers in prison are not naturally men of tenderness. Their very occupation precludes such a supposition. A tender hearted man would never think of applying for such a possition. And he couldn't get it if he did. You have seen them. Are they not, as a rule, strong of frame, carse of fibre, heavy built, muscular fellows, who can bear all manner of physical excess and not be tired, not be exhausted, not feel coming over them that terrible lassitude which attends men of more sensitive organization after what, t them, would be the merest play at work. There they are of their own volition, separated from friends. of thought, or feeling, or temperament, that

stration. It is nothing to them when a man of more delicate organization, physically I

mean, having committed a crime and brought into their foul-smelling society,

after a while.

Why, I remember when Brick Pomeroy started a paper here, in which I had some little part, I had occasion now and then to go into the delivery room, where hundreds of boys and girls and men and women fought literally, struggled despersively to get papers.

He has a line so good and strong.

Know that the man has lied like sin; And they simply sit and smile and grin.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 And while they smile he knows full well That all who lie are bound for—sheol; And so his face grows long and thin As he sits and broods over his sin.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—While Lizzie D. Pole, aged 12, residing at 1825 Kater street, was at work in Smith's mill on broaght to my mind by

A Singularly Touching and Interesting story

told in the World. I think, of a few days gince, concerning Ferdinand Ward, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, to which fearful

The story of the machinery was story told in the world. I think of a few days gince, concerning Ferdinand Ward, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, to which fearful

These fellows become calloused. Most of them don't care the turn of their hand so long as 6.54 is in his cell or agis at work in Singth a work in Sing the haby out of a window as being continually and persistently cross, much less brutal

These fellows become calloused. Most of the machinery was stopped and her mangled form extricated, she was long as 6.54 is in his cell or agis at work in Sing the haby out of a window as being continually and persistently cross, much less brutal

The sefection of the machinery was stopped and her mangled form extricated, she was long as 6.54 is in his cell or agis at work in Sing the haby out of a window as being continually and persistently cross, much less brutal

So It is in Prison.

These fellows become calloused. Most of the machinery, her bady was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery, her bady was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted around with the shaft-ing of the machinery. Her body was picked up and whirted

of the Union.

The nineteenth annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at the United States Hotel, Boston, Wednesday.

The morning session was opened in the sixth degree, Master J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich., presiding, and after the invocation by the chaplain the roll was called and the general business of the session began. The officers of the National Grange are as follows: Master, J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich.; overseer, Put. Darden of Fayette, Miss.; lecturer. Henry Eshbaugh of Hanover, Mo.; steward. William Sims of Topeka, Kan.; assistant steward, John J. Rosa of Milford, Del.; chaplain, Henry O. Devries of Marriottsville, Md.: treasurer, F. M. McDowell of Wayne, N. Y.: secretary, John Trimble of the Wayne, N. Y.; secretary, John Trimble of the District of Columbia; gatekeeper, James Draper of Worcester, Mass.; Pomona, Mrs. S. J. Bianton of Farmville, Va.; Flora, Mrs. E. M. Nicholson of Camden, N. J.; Ceres, Mrs. H. H. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich.; lady assistant steward, Mrs. H. A. Sims of Topeka, Kan.; executive committee, Hon. J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich.; Hon. J. H. Brigham of Delta, Ohio; Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken of Cokesbury, S. C., and Dr. J. M. Blanton of Farmville, Va.

Prominent Members Present. Among the prominent members of the order present were Gov. Robie of Maine, master of the State Grange; Hon. C. G. Luce and wife of Michigan, Hon. L. Rhone and wife of Pennsylvania, Robert H. Thomas of Mechanicsville, Penn., secretary Thomas of Mechanicsville, Penn., secretary of the State Grange, and editor of the Farmers' Friend"; Dr. J. M. Blanton and wife of Virginia, W. N. Armstrong of New York, General James M. Lipscomb of South Carolina, J. Nicholson of New Jersey, A. J. Rose and wife of Texas. B. C. Harrison of Alabama, and Hon. William Johnston and wife of California.

Treasurer McDowell reported very handsome gains in membership in several of the repasters in Belower Tepot ever very lands some gains in membership in several of the States. The finances of the National Grange show the order to be in a more prosperous condition at the present time than at any other annual meeting during the past five

condition at the present time than at any other annual meeting during the past five years.

The committee on credentials chosen were: Chairman, H. Thompson. Delaware; James E. Hall. West Virginia; L. Rhone, Pennsylvania; Mr. Draper, Massachusetts, and S. C. Carr of Wisconsin.

The morning session adjourned at 12.30 o'clock, and at 2.30 an open session of an hour was begun, to which friends were admitted. The grand reception took place Thursday at 3 p. m.

The afternoon and evening sessions were taken up with various addresses and reports. Master Woodman of Michigan, in his annual address, spoke at some length on the origin of the order, and described its work in matters of legislation, education and elevation.

From other reports it appears that during the year dispensations were granted for ninety new granges. The receipts were \$2284 52. "The order is healthy, vigorous, prosperous, growing in the affection and confidence of the farmers, as it is growing in strength, power and influence." Besides ninety new granges 150 were revived. At the morning session of the National Grange, Thursday, reports of State granges and various committees were read, nothing of importance to the general public being disclosed. A touching letter of regret at absence was read from Congressman D. Wyatt Aiken of South Carolina, who for thirteen years has been chairman or secretary of the executive committee of the National Grange, and now for the first time is absent from the annual session, ill health being the cause. Mr. Aiken was a greatly beloved brother, and the letter moved many to tears. By a rising tunnimous vote resolutions of sorrow at Brother Aiken's illness and absence were adopted.

In the afternoon a public reception was given the visiting worthy masters in the action and the letter in the afternoon a public reception was given the visiting worthy masters in the action and the letter in the afternoon a public reception was given the visiting worthy masters in the action and the letter in the action and action the sisting

Brother Alken's lithless and above adopted.

In the afternoon a public reception was in the above the visiting worthy masters in the banquet hall where the sessions are held. Grand Master Woodman presided, and the order was welcomed to Massachusetts by Master James Draper of Worcester. Hon. Put. Darden of Mississippi replied on behalf of the order, and took occasion to protest against the protective tariff. Governor Robinson of Massachusetts also welcomed the delegates to the State, and in the above the delegates to the State, and in the above the delegates to the State, and in the above training the many valuable for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the order, and took occasion to protest against the protective tariff. Governor Robinson of Massachusetts also welcomed the delegates to the State, and in the above training the many valuable for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relief of this class of patients, no for the relie

vived to the farmers thereby.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman as by vote of the grange invited to attend

"If a then.""
"Let

with the excise commissioners.

New York, November 14.—As a result of the Excise Commissioners.

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New York, November 14.—As a result of the Excise Commissioners.

New York, November 14.—As a result of the Excise Commissioners of this city. Mayor Grace today preferred formal charges to the excise commissioners of this city. Mayor Grace today preferred formal charges to the excise commissioners of this city. Mayor Grace today preferred formal charges to the excise commissioners of this city. Mayor Grace today preferred formal charges to the excise commissioners of this city. Mayor Grace today preferred formal ch

which only grange members were allowed admittance.

At the session on Saturday morning, little business of importance was done. A committee consisting of Messrs. Gillis of Georgia, Harrison of Alabama and Brigham of Ohio, was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Worthy Past Master Dedwyler of the Georgia Grange. A paper interesting those who know anything about Bohemian oats was read.

At the session of National Grange Monday morning the committee on the good of the order reported a resolution relative to the corrupt use of money at elections. The same committee made a report on the Cullen bill, and asked its reference to the committee on agriculture. This afternoon the sixth degree is being conferred on hundreds of candidates in Tremont Temple. The secret work will be continued till far into the oversite.

20 minutes. He set about his task this morning. Jere was successful, and accomplished his task in 17 minutes 30 seconds. The fish weighed three and one-half pounds before they were fried. A big crowd witnessed the feast.

A Bride of Six Days Elopes LOGANSPORT, Ind., November 12.-Frank Smith of the new Johnston Hotel and Mrs. Mollie Brown of this city eloped last night. Molie Brown of this city eloped last night. Smith is a professional dude and Mrs. Brown a young bride of six days. They were overhauled at Peru by the trate husband today, and the bride was brought back to this city. She is repentant and announces that she will remain with her husband and finish the honeymoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 14 .yesterday morning, 1486 cars of wheat waiting to be disposed of. This shows the

GRANGERS IN SESSION.

The condition of Husbandry Meet in Boston.

Reports Presented by the Officers on the Condition of the Order.

A Large Attendance from All States of the Union.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

Thrown in the Stove. MILWAUKEE, November 12 .- A distress ng accident occurred near the village of Rockfield this forenoon. The four-year-old daughter of Jacob D. Heln, a lime daughter of Jacob D. Heln, a lime burner and quarryman, picked up a large dynamite cartridge used for heavy blasting, and threw it into the kitchen stove. A terriffic explosion followed, shattering the house, killing the little girl, fatally injuring Mrs. Hein and seriously injuring other members of the family. The child's head and arm were torn from the body. The mother had both leys broken, and she cannot recover. Mr. Hein had several bones broken, but is thought to be not fatally injured.

UNFORTUNATE MR. LAPIERRE.

Said to Have Been Made Insaue by the Loss of His Wife. A GLOBE reporter called at Mr. Lapierre's esidence, 24 Dartmouth street, and learned that the statements concerning the insane freaks of the latter in New York City were freaks of the latter in New York City were true. He has never before shown any disposition toward insanity, but doubtless the loss of his wife, which occurred some years ago, has unsettled his mind. He has considerable property, which is made over to his children, and the family has always lived happily. A Boston lawyer who is interested in Mr. Lapierre was visited, but refused to talk. Mr. Lapierre will, no doubt, be kept in New York until he recovers his reason, and then be returned to his friends.

Made Hysterical by an Insect. CINCINNATI, November 12.-Mrs. Eliza Shields, a middle-aged lady, living at 836 West Sixth street, was awakened about (o'clock this morning by a ringing sensation o'clock this morning by a ringing sensation in her head. It became worse each minute, and she finally aroused the household. A physician was summoned, but by the time he arrived the woman was in hysterics. A hasty examination revealed the fact that a bug had crawled into her ear and fastened itself on the drum. Mrs. Shields' condition was such that other physicians were called on, who have not been able to calm the patient, and they fear that she may lose her reason.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

by Her Son-What Does It Mean? Not long ago a weeping mother called to bid

frenzy, "Woman, I would never have been here had you done your outy by me when I was This was a terrible parting! It hornified the pectators; it nearly crazed the conscience-

stricken mother. One can scarcely over-estimate the mother's influence in the moulding of the character of her offspring. But how often, oh, how often, do mothers seem to ignore this responsibility!

During a recent trip on the rail the writer made the acquaintance of Dr. A. J. Benedict of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a person who has made a study of human development. Referring to the murderous tendency of the times, we asked that eminent man if the outlook was not discourag-

professional career I have found by hard study that we have emerged from savagery by development of the nervous system and the intellec tual life, and we return to savagery as we ignore the fact that without the solid, trustworthy neryous system, we cannot hope to save the race

More especially as the result of disease, which however, may be prevented."

"Hon. James Lipscomb of the same State responded.

Mayor O'Brien, Hon. J. H. Brigham of Ohno, Governor Robie of Maine, Hon. Silas G. Luce of Michigan, Hon John E. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and Judge Boyce, master of the Oregon State Grange, were among the speakers.

On Friday the reading of reports from State granges was continued. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania made an interest the state had about 30,000 members, four co-operative banking institutions and upwards of fifty co-operative produce stores and exchanges. Contracts had been made with several large wholesale dealers whereby members of the grange get goods at wholesale prices. Over \$1,000,000 had been work or over-excite the nervous system, and this tact kills or demoralizes them."

"More especially as the result of disease, which however, may be prevented."

"Please define how."

"I cannot now enter into details. Our people can see their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never sea their blood, their bones. They never sea their bodies, their blood, this preacription.

Erythroxylon coca, i Jerubebin, i drachm. [drachm. [drachm. [drachm.] Gelsemin, 8 grains.

Ext. ignatia samare (alcoholic), 2 grain-Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.

Mix. Make 69 pilis. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remed is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weatness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1 a securely sealed package containing 69 pills, carefully compounted, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for \$5.

M AN-Wanted, salary 875 to \$100, for our business in his locality; responsible house; references exchanged. GAY BitOS., 12 Barclay st., N.Y.

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Indigestion

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Headache, is a most productive source of suffering to whether arising from foul stomach, bilhumanity, but it may be cured by the use jousness, or from any other cause, may be of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. "Words fail cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. "I have to express the misery I suffered, from been a great sufferer from Sick Headache, dyspepsia, until I commenced using

and found complete relief in Ayer's Ca-Ayer's Ca thartic Pills.

thartic Pills, five boxes of which restored I have not had the headache since I began me to perfect health." - D. L. Benson, to take them. - John P. Lyman, Portsmouth, N. H.

For Sale by all Druggists.



for Infants and Children.

Gravevards are full of peo-

ple who believed they could

be cured by dosing the system with poisonous drugs. If you

are ailing and have tried med-

icine without being cured, do not

be discouraged, but take advantage

of the offer we make you. We will

send you, on trial, one of our Electric

Medicated Appliances to suit you

case, provided you agree to pay for it

if it cures you in one month. If it

loes not cure you, it costs you noth-

ing. Is not this a fair offer? Ditferent Appliances to cure Dysper-

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NEY DISEASES, PILES, LUNG DIS-

EASES ASTHMA, CATARRH, LAME

BACK, AGUE, DEBILITY, and

many other Diseases. Remem-

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them blindly; but merely to

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Nervous Debility, Youthful

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accommanying prescription is ofered as a certain and specdy cure, as

hundreds of cases in our prescription is hundreds of cases in our practice have be restored to perfect health by its use at all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure is gredients must be used in the preparation of R.—

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Errors of Youth.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Ernetation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes direction. 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

CLUB

Lost Manhood, Eremature Decay, Weakness, Drains and all forms of Deblitty in Men from early error, ignorance, vice or excesses Quickly and Easily

Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood and all Sexual Weaknesses.

Weighs only one oz.; easy and comfortable to wear; with weak and nervous men its results are apparently miraculous. Sealed parculars free. Mention paper. Address

manent employment. There is big money for every reader of this paper during leisure hours. Send for papers and try the

Servous Cure Tree Weakness Debility Manhood and Decay A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (nowrestred.) Druggists can fill it. Address

FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day easily made; costly outfit FREE. Address Po.Vickery, Augusta, Me. wy13t \$22 200 New scrap pictures and agents' album of 49 card samples for 10c. Steam Card Works, Hartford, Conn. Works, Hartford, Conn. eow18t of 156 new scrap pictures and 50 fancy cards (new) mailed for 10c. Essex Card Works, Ivoryton, Conn. eow18t ol3 obromo, gold scrap, loop fringe, etc., cards one to postpaid for ec. Connecticut Steam Card Works Hartford, Conn. ecw13t ol3

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The Life of General Grant

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THE GLOBE has been seeking for some time a work upon the career of General Grant that it could place upon its premium list and fully recommend. By the courtesy of Mr. B. B. Russell of Boston, a publisher of subscription books exclusively, it has just secured the right of giving (not selling) to subscribers "THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, by P. C. HEADLEY and GEORGE L. AUSTIN." Headley is a popular and successful biographical writer; and his intimate acquaintance with the father and mother of General Grant, as well as the General himself, eminently qualifies him for the work, Dr. Austin has obtained renown by his brilliant and popular lives of the poet Longfellow and Dr. Austin has obtained renown by his brinking and popular lives of the poet Longfellow and Wendell Phillips; he has been enga ed for some years in the preparation of an elaborate and extensive work, "The Encyclopedia of the Civi War," to which General Grant and other leading generals of both the Union and Confederate armies have heartily and largely lent their as sixtance and co-correction. Consequently he have sistance and co-operation. Consequently he had made the War of the Rebellion a study. The chapter pertaining to the surrender of Lee was sent in proof to General Grant, and elicited the following reply:
"New York, May 11, 1885.

"New YORK, May 11, 1885.

DR. G. L. AUSTIN,
DEAR SIR—General Grant requests me to ac knowledge the receipt of the article, and also your letter of the 6th inst. General Grant say that your article has nothing that he can contradict, and that it is the best he has seen.

Yery respectfully.

Those of the contradict of

The work is a complete and intensely interest ing history from the cradle to the grave, and is particularly valuable in its details of Grant's early life and education, his war record, his presidency and of his subsequent life, as the honored guest of foreign nations, and as the hero citizen in his home. It is the best companion work to Grant's own book (the first volume of which will not be published until December) that has been written, and is in every respect of standard value. The work contains nearly 500 pages, illustrated with more than twenty full-page engravings, including a splendid likeness of the General engraved on steel expressly for it. It also has fine pictures of the father and mother of General Grant, and of the birthplace of the General, from a drawing by

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with He is seated on the right of a circular table, which ors and staff officers, and from which he issued

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